

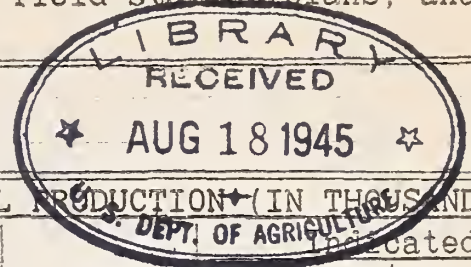
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES



CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION* (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated Sept. 1, 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	August 1, 1939	Sept. 1, 1939 :
Corn, all.....bu.	23.0	27.7	27.8	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,459,888	2,523,092
Wheat, all....."	13.4	13.3	13.4	752,952	930,801	731,432	736,115
Winter....."	14.5	13.8	14.3	560,160	686,637	550,710	550,710
All spring....."	10.6	11.9	11.3	192,792	244,164	180,722	185,405
Durum....."	9.4	11.4	10.5	35,076	40,445	31,382	32,652
Other spring....."	10.9	12.0	11.5	157,716	203,719	149,340	152,753
Oats....."	27.7	29.7	27.7	1,049,300	1,053,839	898,026	929,968
Barley....."	20.7	24.0	21.1	233,021	252,139	257,008	264,163
Rye....."	11.1	13.8	10.0	36,330	55,039	40,834	40,834
Buckwheat....."	15.8	14.8	14.8	7,964	6,682	5,776	5,767
Flaxseed....."	5.9	8.6	8.5	11,943	8,171	15,750	17,246
Rice....."	47.5	49.0	48.7	43,387	52,303	50,822	50,766
Grain sorghums....."	11.8	12.9	11.3	86,296	100,816	90,381	98,979
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.43	1.29	68,765	80,299	73,301	74,728
Hay, wild....."	.76	.89	.79	9,414	10,444	8,914	8,999
Hay, clover and timothy 2....."	1.10	1.30	1.13	26,577	27,754	23,773	24,320
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.94	2.14	1.99	24,097	28,858	26,516	27,008
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	3 731	3 914	3 837	12,638	15,268	12,252	13,073
Peas, dry field.....bu.	16.3	16.8	17.4	4,253	3,418	----	3,926
Peanuts 4.....lb.	714	764	711	989,014	1,309,400	1,299,930	1,294,650
Potatoes.....bu.	111.4	123.1	118.5	372,258	371,617	356,834	364,208
Sweetpotatoes....."	85.2	86.8	88.7	70,690	76,647	78,561	78,679
Tobacco.....lb.	803	860	921	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,655,658	1,659,608
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	16.6	22.8	22.5	3,609	6,720	5,779	5,900
Sugar beets....."	11.1	12.5	11.4	8,486	11,614	10,317	10,677
Broomcorn....."	3267.8	3278.9	3 251.6	44	37	28	28
Hops.....lb.	1,198	1,119	1,252	5 34,079	5 35,261	39,060	39,060
Condition September 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples 6.....	56	49	69	----	----	----	----
Apples, com'l crop bu.	----	----	----	96,469	82,395	102,630	103,260
Peaches, total crop "	58	60	70	5 54,151	5 51,945	61,164	61,426
Pears, total crop.... "	63	71	67	5 25,489	5 32,473	30,645	30,282
Grapes 7.....ton	71	80	81	5 2,215	2,704	2,644	2,645
Pecans.....lb.	49	38	45	65,313	49,721	62,312	61,862
Pasture.....	61	76	69	----	----	----	----
Soybeans.....	75	87	90	----	----	----	----
Cowpeas.....	69	74	74	----	----	----	----

1 For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2 Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3 Pounds. 4 Picked and threshed. 5 Includes some quantities not harvested. 6 Condition on September 1 in States having commercial production. 7 Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

(Continued)

UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1939	1939 Percent of 1938
	Average 1928-37	1938		
Corn, all.....	99,798	91,792	90,734	98.8
Wheat, all.....	55,804	70,221	55,000	78.3
Winter.....	38,160	49,711	38,572	77.6
All spring.....	17,645	20,510	16,428	80.1
Durum.....	3,355	3,545	3,095	87.3
Other spring.....	14,290	16,965	13,333	78.6
Oats.....	37,452	35,477	33,574	94.6
Barley.....	11,017	10,513	12,546	119.3
Rye.....	3,179	3,979	4,100	103.0
Buckwheat.....	508	453	390	86.1
Flaxseed.....	2,035	954	2,034	213.2
Rice.....	913	1,068	1,042	97.6
Grain sorghums.....	7,293	7,792	8,729	112.0
Cotton.....	34,984	24,248	24,222	99.9
Hay, all tame.....	55,517	56,309	57,801	102.6
Hay, wild.....	12,154	11,774	11,386	96.7
Hay, clover and timothy ¹	23,981	21,320	21,516	100.9
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,442	13,462	13,551	100.7
Beans, dry edible.....	1,740	1,671	1,562	93.5
Peas, dry field.....	261	203	225	110.8
Soybeans ²	4,246	6,858	8,119	118.4
Cowpeas ²	2,339	3,057	2,651	86.7
Peanuts ³	1,377	1,713	1,820	106.2
Velvetbeans ²	100	129	123	95.3
Potatoes.....	3,343	3,020	3,074	101.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	835	883	887	100.5
Tobacco.....	1,700	1,603	1,802	112.5
Sorgo for sirup.....	214	190	195	102.6
Sugarcane for sugar....	213	294	262	89.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	130	137	140	102.2
Sugar beets.....	763	930	937	100.8
Broomcorn.....	334	263	222	84.4
Hops.....	28	32	31	99.0
Total (excl. dupl.)....	332,263	328,194	316,089	96.3

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.² Grown alone for all purposes.³ Picked and threshed.

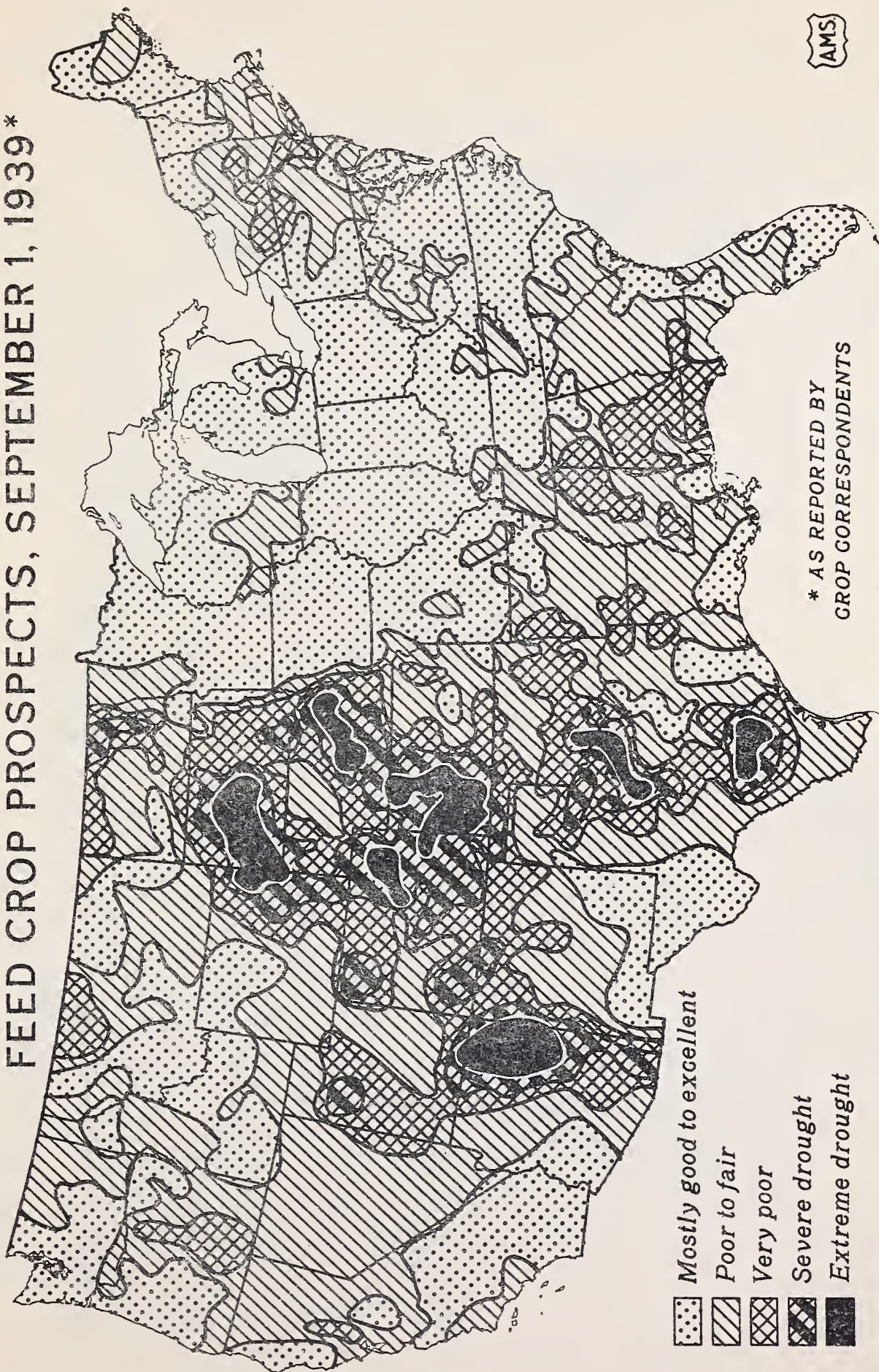
APPROVED:

J. F. Wallace
 SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939*



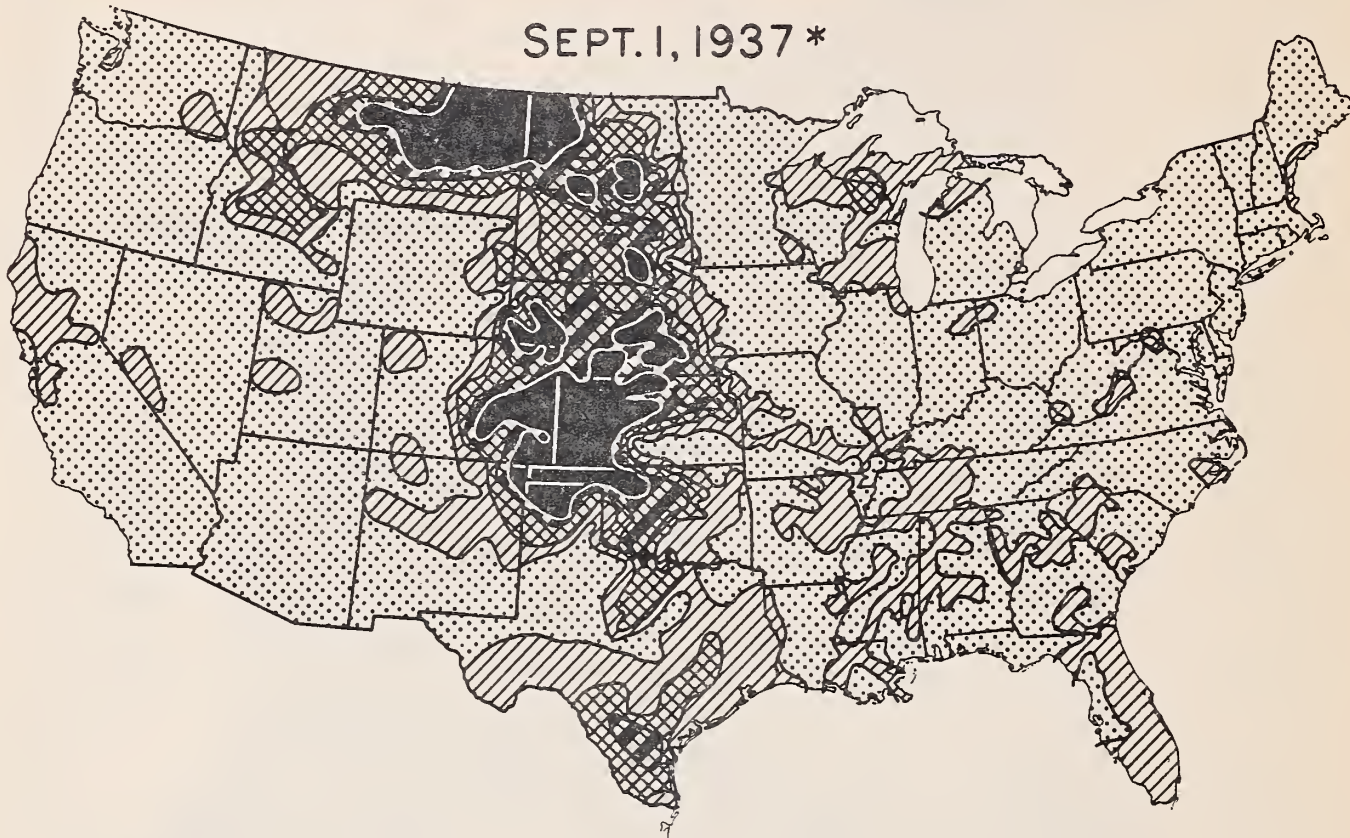
- Mostly good to excellent
- Poor to fair
- Very poor
- Severe drought
- Extreme drought

* AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

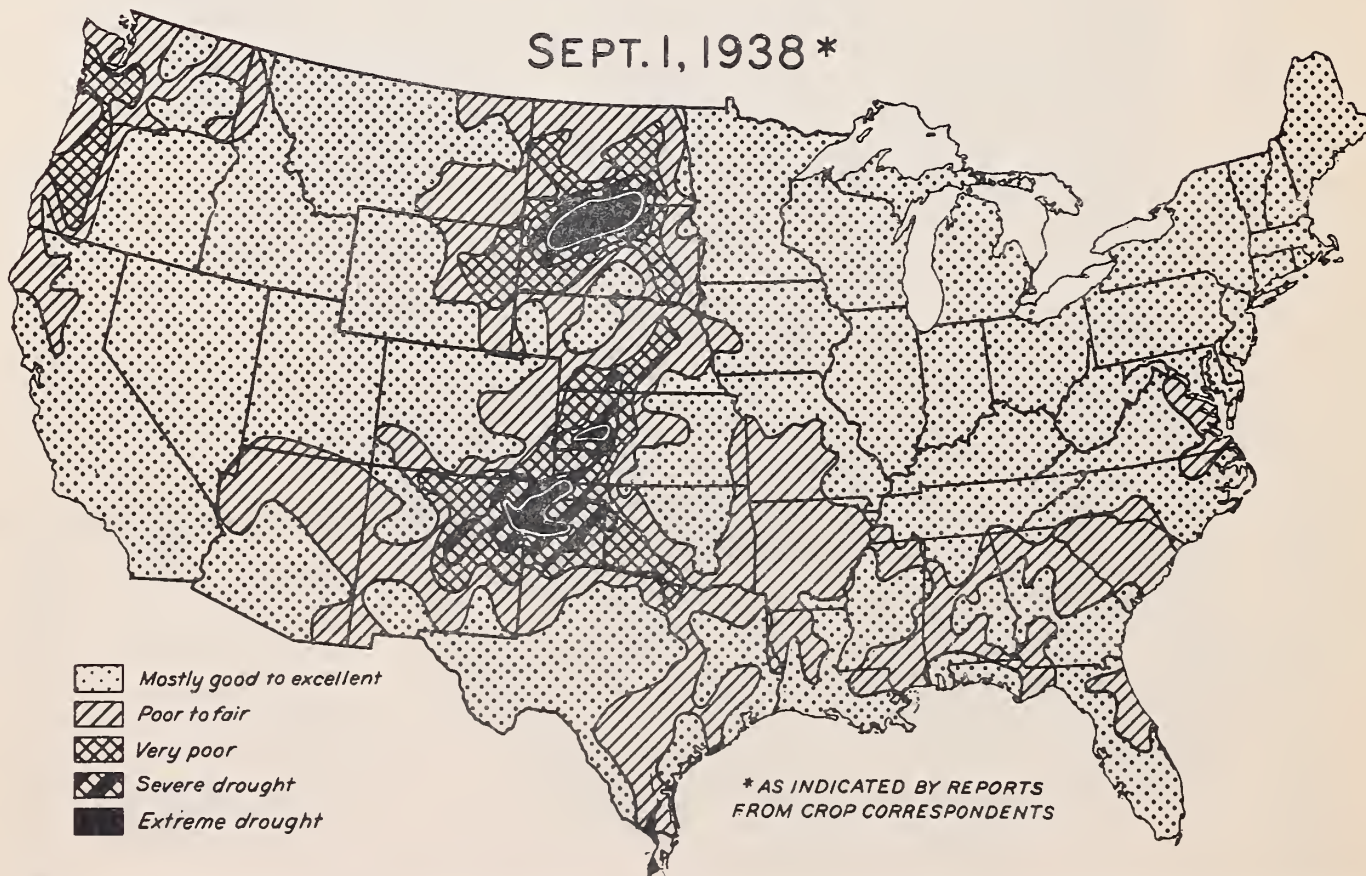







FEED CROP PROSPECTS

SEPT. 1, 1937 *



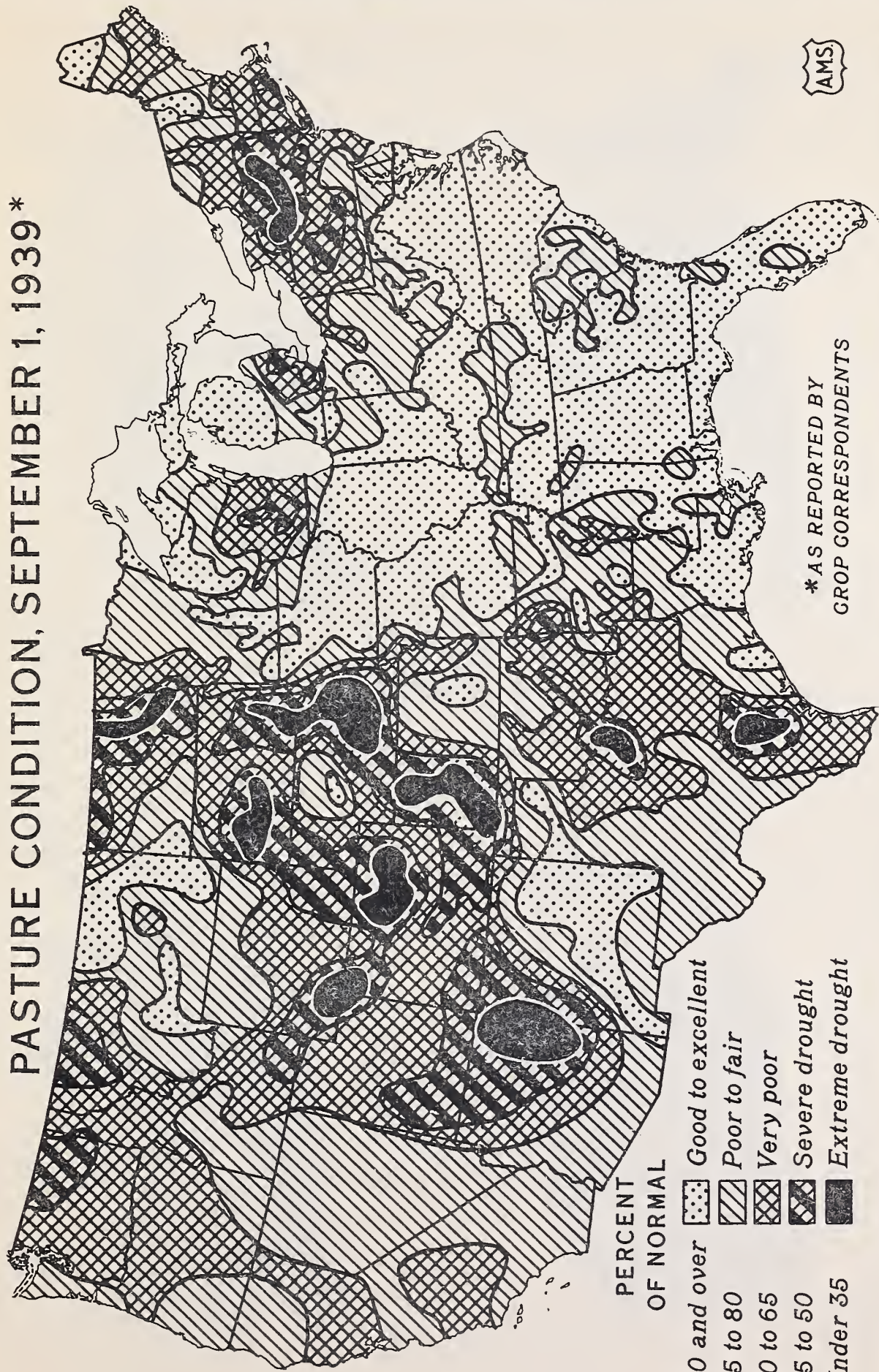
SEPT. 1, 1938 *



-  Mostly good to excellent
-  Poor to fair
-  Very poor
-  Severe drought
-  Extreme drought

* AS INDICATED BY REPORTS
FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS

PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939*



PASTURE CONDITION *

SEPTEMBER 1, 1934



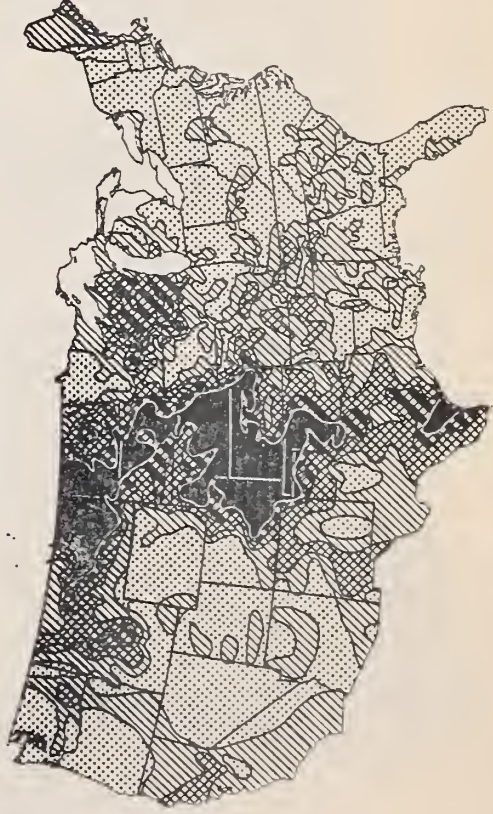
SEPTEMBER 1, 1936



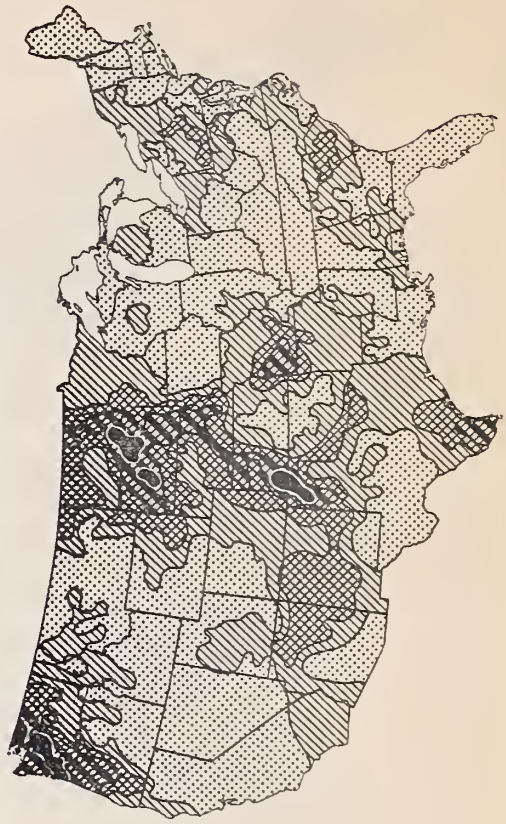
PERCENT OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

SEPTEMBER 1, 1937



SEPTEMBER 1, 1938



* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

Crop prospects improved about 4 percent during August due to marked increases of 8 to 10 percent in expectations for cotton, flaxseed and grain sorghums, an increase of nearly 7 percent in the indicated bean crop and increases, mostly from 2 to 4 percent in corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and sugar beets. Changes in prospects for other crops were mostly nominal.

An exceptionally fine crop of corn is now maturing in the central and eastern portions of the Corn Belt with Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa all expected to have record yields of 48 to 50 bushels. The large acreage of soybeans in the same area looks unusually promising. Tobacco shows prospects for the highest yield per acre on record, and cotton the second highest. Notwithstanding heavy drought damage to crops in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and parts of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, crop yields per acre now seem likely to average 8 or 9 percent above the yields secured during the 1923-1932 "predrought" period and high enough to give a volume of crop production about equal to the average for that period. The higher yields per acre about offset the 7 percent decrease in acreage to be harvested and the shift towards less intensive crops.

While national totals show crop production adequate for ordinary requirements production is very unevenly distributed between States. Reports on feed crops show large production from west central Minnesota, western Iowa and western Missouri eastward into western Pennsylvania and eastern Virginia and North Carolina. A short distance west of this area, production was sharply reduced by drought, and in places the border between abundance and severe drought shortage is only two or three counties wide. Because of the uneven distribution of supplies a heavy movement of feeder cattle and lambs into areas of surplus feed is taking place. Although shortages of feed will limit livestock increases in some areas present indications are that the numbers of the various kinds of livestock and poultry, combined in proportion to grain requirements, will show an increase of 7 or 8 percent during the year, putting aggregate livestock numbers back almost to the average kept before recent droughts. With this increase total supplies of feed grains will again be back close to normal in proportion to livestock numbers.

Due to reduced plantings and rather heavy losses from drought in the Great Plains Area, the combined production of the principal feed grains, corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums is expected to be only about 95 million tons, which is less than is ordinarily produced in any except drought years. When the large stocks of corn and oats on farms, including sealed corn, are taken into consideration, however, there is an indicated farm supply of these grains between 7 and 8 percent above the supply per unit of livestock that was usual prior to recent droughts. Hay supplies per unit of livestock will be about 5 percent above average.

Tobacco production will be outstanding. Due in part to a fairly large but by no means record acreage and to some shifting towards the heavier yielding types, the total tobacco crop may exceed the record production of 1930.

The production of some of the principal hay crop seeds, such as red clover, alfalfa, lespedeza and sweetclover, is still quite dependent on weather conditions and on the extent to which the increase in price encourages closer utilization of the acreage for seed purposes.

Yields of some early harvested seeds, particularly timothy and bluegrass, were reduced by dry weather, but rather large stocks of both were carried over from last year. While supplies of these appear close to normal requirements, stocks will be materially reduced. There will be ample supplies of redtop and orchard grass. Due in part to curtailment of exports and imports, prices of various seeds may change materially and there may be more than the usual substitution of one kind for another, and some efforts to increase the production of the kinds usually imported may be expected next season.

The production of food crops will be even larger than seemed probable a month ago, and in all lines, supplies appear adequate for ordinary needs. Wheat and beans are expected to show about average production, and the same is true of potatoes and sweetpotatoes considered together. Rye and rice are 12 percent or more above average. Buckwheat production is unusually light but there is no shortage. Sugarcane and sugarbeets are both very large but not exceptional crops.

The total production of fruits and nuts is expected to be well above average. While the production of some fruits, particularly oranges and grapefruit, will depend in part on weather conditions during the winter, ample supplies of practically all classes appear certain. Growing conditions during August were favorable for the development and maturity of fruit crops in nearly all important producing areas except New York and some parts of the Pacific Northwest, where prospects for some fruits declined because of dry weather. Prospective supplies of pears, apricots, grapes, late peaches, fresh prunes, cranberries, and commercial apples are large. Production of citrus fruits for harvest beginning in the fall of 1939 is also likely to be large, although not so large as the record crop of 1938-39. The total supply of dried fruits, including dried prunes, raisins, apricots, dried apples and dried peaches, probably will be above average. Of the fruits for canning, cherries were a record production, apples, pears and prunes are above average in supply, and the supply of canned peaches probably will be about average. Large crops of walnuts, almonds and filberts and nearly an average crop of pecans are in prospect. The peanut crop will be about a third larger than average and not far below the largest of record.

It appears now that there will be adequate supplies of vegetables for fall and early winter needs. While the quantities available may be below the heavy tonnage of a year ago, it is expected that for most crops, they will be above average. A record crop of high quality onions and a better than average crop of late carrots are in prospect from which to draw winter storage supplies. On the other hand, there will be less than the usual amount of "Danish" cabbage to be stored for winter use. Planting of green vegetables in the Southern States and California for early winter markets is starting under fairly favorable conditions.

The acreage of vegetables grown for canning was reduced this year because of the heavy supply of canned goods on hand, but conditions on September 1 indicate that most kinds will give yields per acre close to or above average.

Pastures continue good to excellent in a large area covering the central Corn Belt and extending eastward through Virginia and southward to the Gulf, but in most other parts of the country pastures are poor and there are several widely scattered areas where extreme drought conditions still continued on September 1. In the country as a whole the September 1 condition of farm pastures, reported by crop correspondents as a percentage of "normal", averaged 69 this year, much below the 76 reported last year, but slightly above the 68 reported in 1937. The condition reported this month is midway between the September average of 58 during the 1929-36 period of frequent droughts and the September average of 80 during the preceding 10 years. Reports on the condition of western ranges show the effects of the shortage of rainfall in the western half of the country. On September 1 there was still a wide area where rain was urgently needed. In Washington the reports on the condition of ranges were the lowest on record for September; in Colorado, Utah and Arizona they were the second lowest; and for the western range area as a whole, the September condition was about the third lowest on the 17-year record.

Milk production on September 1 appears to have been about equal to the record high September production of last year, and production per capita was probably the second highest for the date. Although pastures in important dairy areas average much poorer than they were a year ago, production per cow appears to have been maintained at nearly the same high level, probably by supplementary feeding. There appears to have been only a very small increase in the number of milk cows during the past year, but with more than the usual number of heifers being added to the milking herds and with feed grain unusually abundant and cheap, the prospects were for continued heavy milk production during the winter feeding period, with the price of dairy products the chief factor limiting expansion. Recent changes in feed prices and other costs may, however, cause extensive changes in plans and in feeding practices.

Farm flocks of chickens have also been well fed from the exceptionally heavy reserves of feed grains on hand. Egg production on the 1st of September appears to have been about 6 percent larger than on the same date last year, due to an increased number of hens and a higher rate of production per hen. Furthermore, the large number of pullets being raised would ordinarily indicate that laying flocks might be expected to be about 6 percent larger next winter than they were last winter, with the most important increases in the Central Corn Belt and on the Pacific Coast. However, under present conditions it is difficult to forecast what the actual changes in flocks and production will be.

CORN: Production of corn as of September 1 is forecast as 2,523,092,000 bushels. This is some 63,000,000 bushels more than indicated last month and is 19,146,000 bushels less than the 1938 corn crop. The average production for the 10 years, 1928-37, was 2,309,674,000 bushels, including the low production of the severe drought years.

The yield forecast is 27.8 bushels per acre, which is the highest since 1923, with the exception of 1937. The 1938 yield was 27.7 bushels and the 1928-37 average is 23.0 bushels.

Drouth prevailing in some sections a month ago was followed by good growing weather due to rains early in August. As a result, prospects improved somewhat in the northeastern States and Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.

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The exceptionally favorable conditions in the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio continued with the result that record yields are in prospect for these States. Other sections of the country made only slight changes during August.

The advanced stage of growth of the corn crop, which has been 7 to 10 days early since tasseling, enabled it to profit, in all except the Great Plains States, from the warm days of late August. Maturity was hastened, and the inroads of diseases favored by abundant moisture were checked. Most of the corn crop will be safe from frost damage long before the average frost date. In only a few localities has maturity been forced to the extent that chaffiness of grain will result.

WHEAT: The 1939 wheat crop of 736,115,000 bushels, as indicated on September 1, is not much different from the August 1 forecast. The slight increase is entirely in spring wheat production as the winter wheat estimate remains unchanged from that of August 1 at 550,710,000 bushels. In 1938, all wheat production was 930,801,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production, 752,952,000 bushels. The 1939 acreage for harvest, however, is almost 22 percent smaller than the 1938 acreage, and 1.4 percent smaller than the 10-year average acreage.

Production of all spring wheat is estimated at 185,405,000 bushels, compared to 180,722,000 bushels on August 1, 244,164,000 bushels in 1938, and 192,792,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

Durum wheat production is estimated to be 32,652,000 bushels, an increase of 1,270,000 bushels above the August forecast, due to a half bushel increase in yield per acre in the principal producing State of North Dakota, where this crop suffered less damage from the July heat than was expected earlier. In Minnesota and South Dakota no change in yield was indicated. Harvest of both Durum and Other Spring wheat was largely completed by the middle of August.

Production of Other Spring wheat is indicated at 152,753,000 bushels which compares with 203,719,000 bushels harvested last year and the 10-year average production of 157,716,000 bushels.

Yields of Other Spring wheat are reported higher in Minnesota, Idaho, and North Dakota than on August 1, but are unchanged in South Dakota and Montana. In Washington a half bushel decline occurred as a result of heat damage which caused greater shrink than was anticipated. In the minor spring wheat States, east of the Mississippi, yields held up to or exceeded the August estimates with weather generally favorable to rapid harvesting. For the entire spring wheat belt, the September yield of 11.5 bushels is .3 of a bushel above the August estimate, a half bushel below that of 1938, and .6 of a bushel above the 10-year (1928-37) average.

OATS: The 1939 oats crop is estimated at 929,968,000 bushels which is about 32 million bushels, or 4 percent, greater than the indicated production on August 1, but 12 percent smaller than last year's crop of 1,053,839,000 bushels. The 10-year (1928-37) average production is 1,049,300,000 bushels.

Threshing returns, which are now practically complete, indicate yields are higher than expected earlier. Both yields and quality appear to vary more than usual. In Iowa, the leading State in oats production, the yield per acre is about 2.0 bushels below the 10-year average. In Minnesota, which ranks second in oats production, the yield per acre is 7.0 bushels above average and the quality is good.

The yield per acre is now indicated to be 27.7 bushels. This is 1.0 bushel higher than indicated on August 1, 2.0 bushels lower than in 1938, and the same as the 10-year (1928-37) average.

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1939

September 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY: Condition and yield reports of September 1 point to a barley crop of 264,163,000 bushels or 7,155,000 bushels more than was forecast August 1. Production last year was 252,139,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average was 233,021,000 bushels. Threshing returns show higher yields than were expected a month ago, but yields are generally lower than last year, and only slightly higher than the 1928-37 average. The greater production this year is due to the increased acreage harvested.

BUCKWHEAT: The present buckwheat production outlook is for a crop of 5,767,000 bushels which would be the smallest on record. Last year's production was 6,682,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1928-37) average, 7,964,000 bushels. Prospective buckwheat production on September 1 showed practically no change from that of the previous month. A decline in New York prospects, resulting from high temperatures in the blooming period, was largely offset by an improvement in Pennsylvania, where August weather was favorable. Approximately two-thirds of the buckwheat acreage of the country is being grown in these two States this year.

The indicated yield per acre of 14.8 bushels shows no change from that of August 1, is the same as in 1938, and 1 bushel below the 10-year average.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed as indicated by September 1 reports is estimated to be 17,246,000 bushels, an increase of 1,496,000 bushels above the August 1 forecast, and more than double the 1938 crop of 8,171,000 bushels. The 1939 flaxseed acreage for harvest is more than twice the acreage harvested in 1938. The 10-year (1928-37) average production is 11,943,000 bushels.

The indicated yield per acre is 8.5 bushels compared with 8.6 bushels in 1938 and 5.9 bushels, the 10-year average. Compared with August 1 indications, prospects improved in all of the important flax-producing States except North Dakota where no change occurred. The improvement was due to favorable growing weather during August, together with timely rainfall.

In North Dakota, late seeded fields were damaged by drought and additional grasshopper injury. In South Dakota, the indicated yield is above any year since 1927.

The present estimate does not include production in Texas, Arizona, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, where reports indicate there may be a total of about 43,000 acres for harvest. A 1939 production of between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels is expected from these States. Details by States for these 5 States will be published for the first time in December.

RICE: The indicated production of rice as of September 1 is 50,766,000 bushels, which is practically unchanged from a month ago when the prediction was for 50,822,000 bushels. The September estimate is about 3 percent less than production in 1938 and 17 percent more than the 10-year (1928-37) average.

Production in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas combined is expected to be 42,486,000 bushels compared with 42,542,000 bushels indicated a month ago, and 43,203,000 bushels produced in 1938. The average production for this group of States combined is 35,521,000 bushels.

The prospect in California - 8,280,000 bushels - remains unchanged from a month ago and compares with 9,100,000 bushels in 1938, and 7,827,000 bushels the average (1928-37) production in that State.

In the Texas rice region, weather during August was generally favorable for the growth and maturity of the crop. Harvest of early varieties was well under way at the close of August and the outturn is regarded as very satisfactory. Exceptionally high yields are reported for rice planted on new land and considerable new land was planted to rice this year in Texas.

In Louisiana, yields in general are averaging well and the quality of the rice is fair. The harvest of Early Prolific is about over and much of the rice has been threshed and stored. The quality is somewhat below that of last year because of rain-damage during the threshing period, or while the rice was standing in shock. Cutting of Fortuna and Lady Wright has begun. Blue Rose and Rexora appear to have good prospects. Frequent mention is made by growers of the presence of red rice.

In Arkansas, many rice fields are grassy owing to the prolonged spring rains. Yields are lower than was anticipated and abandonment is heavier than usual. The production prospect in this State decreased 540,000 bushels during August. Harvest of Arkansas rice is getting under way. The condition of the growing crop is best in the northern counties of the rice region.

Cool weather in August tended to aid the rice crop in California by deferring maturity. However, the crop is still about two weeks early, and harvesting is expected to start about mid-September. The condition on September 1 points to a yield per acre of about 69 bushels. In 1938, the harvest started about the last week of September.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The September 1 estimate of the grain sorghum crop is 98,979,000 bushels. This is an increase of 8,598,000 bushels, or nearly 10 percent, over the August 1 forecast of 90,381,000 bushels. The 1938 crop was 100,816,000 bushels, and the average production during the 10-year (1928-37) period was 86,296,000 bushels. The increase in prospects during August occurred principally in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, which will produce over 70 percent of the 1939 crop. In Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, the 1939 crop is now indicated as being larger than that harvested in 1938, but prospective production in other States is smaller.

The indicated yield per acre for the United States this year is 11.3 bushels compared with 12.9 bushels in 1938, and 11.8 bushels, the 10-year (1928-37) average. The 1939 acreage is nearly one million acres larger than was harvested in 1938, but the lower yield per acre this year more than offsets the expansion in acreage. Due to their drought-resistant qualities, sorghums have increased in favor in recent years in areas having limited rainfall. Use of improved and better adapted varieties has also increased the popularity of this crop.

SUGARCANE: The indicated production of sugarcane for sugar in Louisiana on September 1 is 5,182,000 tons of cane. Last season, 5,859,000 tons passed through the mills. The Louisiana sugarcane crop for sugar improved slightly during August as the result of the frequent showers, attended by seasonable high temperatures. On the whole, stands of cane are rather irregular, some of the stubble being very good while much of the plant cane is thin. Many of the cane fields are grassy. A report covering the probable production of sugar from the cane grown in 1939 will be published as of October 1.

An average yield equal to the average for the past 4 years on the 21,000 acres estimated to be used for sugar-making in Florida in the 1939-40 season would produce about 718,000 tons of cane for sugar. In 1938, the production of cane for sugar was 861,000 tons.

SUGARBEETS: The indicated production of sugarbeets based on September 1 condition of the crop, is 10,677,000 tons, which is an increase of 360,000 tons during August. In 1938 11,614,000 tons were produced and the average production for the 10-year period (1928-37) is 8,486,000 tons.

The indicated average yield per acre for the United States is 11.4 tons. The yield in 1938 was 12.5 tons, and the average for the period (1928-37) is 11.1 tons.

In California harvesting became general during August, and in a few areas where irrigation water was short the crop is yielding better than was expected.

In Colorado the condition of the crop is lower than in any recent year, with the exception of 1934. The beets are late in growth, stands are thin in perhaps 50 percent of the fields, and some acreage was a total loss and had to be plowed up. Many growers were confronted by hot, dry weather at planting time and were forced to irrigate earlier than usual. Particular difficulties confronted growers in doing late field work in the spring; the fields were too muddy and wet to work, and germination on such fields was delayed and uneven.

North Dakota beet fields for the most part have a healthy color, and the plants are vigorous. In South Dakota the water in the reservoirs at Belle Fourche is very short, and reports indicate a sharp increase in abandonment.

In Utah, notwithstanding the shortage of irrigation water and the hot, dry weather, the beets appear to have sustained no serious setback since August 1. In Kansas general rains fell during early August, and with the accompanying cool weather sugarbeets made excellent growth. In Ohio blight and rot damaged the beets to some extent, but the crop held its own quite well. In Nebraska, the beets show some slight improvement, and in Wyoming the crop is making good progress, but the prospect in that State is for a smaller yield than a year ago.

SOYBEANS: The September 1 condition of soybeans is 90 percent of normal which is 1 point higher than last month, 3 points above the year previous, and 15 points higher than the 10-year (1928-37) average. Practically all States show an increase in condition over last month, except in the western part of the Cotton Belt. Abundance of moisture in most of the commercial area has caused heavy growth and has delayed maturity. An early frost could cause considerable damage to the late crop in the northern States.

The prospective soybean production in the 6 important commercial States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and North Carolina) is placed at 70,814,000 bushels compared with 53,940,000 bushels last year and 42,395,000 bushels in 1937. This year's indicated production is the highest on record for this area. The indicated acreage to be harvested for beans in these 6 States in 1939 is 3,378,000 acres which compares with 2,547,000 acres harvested last year and the 10-year average of 1,240,000 acres.

COWPEAS: The condition of cowpeas declined during August to 74 percent of normal, which is a drop of 2 points during the past month. Condition is the same as on September 1, 1938 but 5 points above the 10-year (1928-37) average condition of 69 percent. The greatest decline during August occurred in Alabama, Mississippi and in the cowpea States west of the Mississippi River.

PEANUTS: The prospective production of peanuts for picking and threshing showed little change on September 1 compared with August 1. The crop is now indicated at 1,294,650,000 pounds, compared with 1,309,400,000 pounds estimated picked and threshed last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 989,014,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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The indicated production for picking and threshing this year compared with last year, by areas, is: Virginia-Carolina area, this year 465,750,000 pounds, last year 401,285,000 pounds; Southeastern area, this year 659,700,000 pounds, last year 754,565,000 pounds; and Southwestern area, this year 169,200,000 pounds, last year 153,550,000 pounds.

Harvest of the crop is now well underway in both the Southwestern and Southeastern areas, although in the latter area this work has been handicapped and delayed by intermittent rains. Vine growth is good in the Virginia-Carolina area, but clear weather is now needed to offset the effect of recent heavy rainfall.

TOBACCO: The combined production of all types of tobacco is now indicated at 1,659,608,000 pounds, which is approximately the same as was expected on August 1. Last year 1,378,534,000 pounds were harvested, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production is 1,360,400,000 pounds.

The flue-cured tobacco crop is now indicated at 1,014,670,000 pounds, compared with 1,028,460,000 pounds indicated on August 1, 785,731,000 pounds harvested last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 704,802,000 pounds. A decrease since August 1 of about 21,000,000 pounds in the North Carolina production of flue-cured tobacco due to loss resulting from insufficient curing facilities, is only partially offset by an increase in Georgia, where sales of the crop are now complete. Indicated production in all other flue-cured tobacco States remains the same as on August 1.

Fire-cured tobacco production is expected to be 97,197,000 pounds, which is an increase of 2,416,000 pounds since August 1. Last year 84,324,000 pounds were harvested, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production is 140,022,000 pounds. The increase during August is mainly due to improved prospects in the type 22, or Clarksville-Hopkinsville area.

During August there was an increase of 7,274,000 pounds in the prospects of burley tobacco. The production of this class of tobacco is now indicated at 355,117,000 pounds, compared with 338,789,000 pounds harvested last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 315,689,000 pounds.

The production of Maryland tobacco is now indicated at 28,804,000 pounds, compared with 29,250,000 pounds harvested last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 25,217,000 pounds.

The dark air-cured tobacco crop is now indicated at 37,383,000 pounds, which is an increase of about 1.3 percent over the August 1 prospects, compared with 32,789,000 pounds harvested last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 44,494,000 pounds.

Production of all classes of cigar tobacco is expected to be 126,437,000 pounds, compared with 119,993,000 pounds in prospect on August 1, 107,651,000 pounds harvested last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 129,533,000 pounds. The indicated production this year compared with last year by classes is: filler, this year 52,465,000 pounds, last year 45,580,000 pounds; binder, this year 62,687,000 pounds, last year 53,042,000 pounds; and wrapper, this year 11,285,000 pounds, last year 9,029,000 pounds.

FRUIT and NUT SUMMARY: Growing conditions during August were favorable for the development and maturity of fruit crops in nearly all important producing areas except New York State and some parts of the Pacific Northwest, where prospects for some fruits declined due to lack of sufficient rainfall. Prospective production of commercial apples (that portion of the total crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption) increased slightly during August. Indicated production is 25 percent above last year, and 7 percent above average. Indicated production of California clingstone peaches is lower than a month ago, but this decline was more than offset by increased prospects for peaches in other States. Prospective pear production is slightly lower than a month ago due chiefly to the decline of the crop in Oregon and Washington. Total production of both peaches and pears is expected to be well above average. Indicated production of grapes is slightly less than a year ago, but well above the 10-year average. In California, prospects for dried prunes declined slightly during August, but the production of plums in Michigan and prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is materially larger than was indicated a month ago, and is well above average. The California apricot crop is the largest of record.

The pecan crop is slightly below average, but production of walnuts and filberts is expected to be the largest of record. Almond production probably will equal the record crop of 1937.

The condition of all classes of citrus fruits from the 1939 bloom shows little change from a month ago. Shipments of fruit from Florida from the 1938-39 crop are nearly complete, but California Valencias from the 1938-39 bloom are still moving in volume.

Apples: (Commercial Crop) September 1 conditions indicated a commercial apple production (that part of the total crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption) of 103,260,000 bushels. This is a slight increase over the August 1 estimate. Decreases in prospective production in the western States were more than offset by increases in eastern and central States. The 1938 commercial crop was 82,395,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average commercial production was 96,469,000 bushels.

Favorable weather conditions in the eastern States during August resulted in an increase in prospective production in these States of approximately 3 percent. But high temperatures, lack of water and insect damage reduced the commercial apple prospects in most of the western States. The indicated production is above that of 1938 in all groups of States except the Western and is above the 10-year average in all except the South Central and Western States.

In most of the North Atlantic States apples have grown rapidly and have recovered from the effects of the drought except in New York. Fruit of the late varieties is now expected to average as large in size as usual. In the Central States apples are generally sizing well. They have also improved in the South Atlantic States, where both size and quality are expected to be better than average.

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Prospects for the leading varieties are as follows: Baldwins are reported to be only about half a crop in New York and New England but are somewhat better than the crop last year. In Michigan and Indiana, however, prospects are good. Delicious are light in most States compared with prospects for other leading varieties. Production is lighter than last year in Washington and is relatively short in Idaho, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, but in Oregon the crop is heavier than last year. Grimes Golden are relatively light in Maryland, fair in Illinois, and good to heavy in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana. Greenings are better than average in Michigan and New York, and are good in Pennsylvania. Jonathans show medium to heavy crops in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan and good prospects in Maryland and Virginia. The McIntosh variety has been increasing in importance in New England and New York in recent years, and good crops are expected in these States. But this variety is relatively light in Michigan. Newtown in Hood River County, Oregon are expected to be approximately two-thirds of last year's crop. In the Watsonville area in California a substantially larger crop than that of 1938 is indicated. Albemarle Pippins in Virginia are less than half a crop and probably will not exceed the light crop of 1938. Northern Spy prospects are below those of last year in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. The Rome Beauty shows a variable condition in Pennsylvania with only a fair crop in prospect, but in Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana production is expected to be heavy. Stayman prospects are fairly good in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, while relatively light crops are expected in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Winesaps are expected to produce good crops in Virginia and West Virginia, but are light in Indiana, Illinois, Idaho and Washington. York Imperial prospects are for relatively light crops in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, while in New Jersey and Maryland the variety is heavier than in 1938.

Peaches: Total peach production in the United States is indicated to be 61,426,000 bushels, compared with 51,945,000 bushels produced in 1938, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 54,151,000 bushels.

In the 10 Southern States, where harvest is completed, the peach crop is placed at 15,646,000 bushels. This production is 3 percent smaller than the 1938 crop in these States, but is 8 percent above the 10-year average.

In California, indicated production of Clingstone peaches declined during August, due chiefly to the failure of fruit to develop usual sizes. The canning season was earlier than usual and canning of early and midsummer varieties is already finished. Packing of Phillips Clings is now in progress. Cannery operations have been confined to No. 1 grade peaches, and a considerable quantity of fruit falling below this grade has been eliminated. Harvest of California Freestones is complete except for the latest-maturing varieties. Total carlot shipments of all California peaches through September 2 totaled 5,973 cars. This movement is approximately 28 percent greater than movement to the same date last year. Harvest of the Washington peach crop will soon be over. Indicated production in that State is less than a year ago, but sizes have been good. Colorado peaches are still moving in volume. Average sizes in that State are reported to be smaller than during the past two seasons.

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In most of the important Eastern and North Central States, peach production is above average. In New York, an excellent crop is being harvested in all areas. Production is relatively heavier in the western part of the State and in the Finger Lakes region than in other sections. Indicated production in New Jersey is above that of a month ago. Fruit has sized better than was expected, due to beneficial rainfall during August. In Pennsylvania, dry weather has reduced yields in many orchards, and has prevented proper sizing of early varieties. Elbertas and other late varieties are sizing well, however.

Prospective production in Ohio increased slightly during August, and is now indicated to be 35 percent above average. Harvest of Illinois peaches has been completed. Maturity of the crop in that State was about 3 weeks later than last year. Quality and size of fruit were excellent. The Michigan peach crop is the largest in recent years and production is uniformly heavy in nearly all sections of the State. Fruit is of good quality, well colored, and of fair size.

PEARS: Total pear production in the United States, as indicated by the September 1 condition, is 30,282,000 bushels compared with the 1938 production of 32,473,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 25,489,000 bushels.

Total production in the three Pacific Coast States is indicated to be slightly less than was reported on August 1. Prospects declined in each of these States. The Bartlett crop in these 3 States is placed at 13,885,000 bushels, compared with 15,528,000 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year average of 12,961,000 bushels. Production of pears other than Bartletts, in the 3 States, is indicated to be 5,941,000 bushels compared with 6,972,000 bushels last season, and the 10-year average of 3,877,000 bushels.

In Washington, it was expected that Bartletts would produce a considerable quantity of large-sized fruit, but dry hot weather during late July and most of August retarded growth somewhat. Harvesting of Bartletts has been completed except in the higher valleys. Most of the commercial D'Anjou orchards in Washington have been heavily sprayed and the fruit is fairly clean. Sizes are about average. Harvesting of D'Anjous will begin late in September. In Oregon, the unusually dry hot weather during late July and most of August reduced all pear prospects in the important commercial pear-producing areas of the State. The hot weather hastened the maturity of Bartletts and resulted in smaller sizes than were previously anticipated. There was considerable sunburn damage to winter pears and sizing of fruit has been retarded. During the last week in August, however, the weather was cooler and some rain fell. Should these favorable conditions continue, some of the later varieties may improve in size. The California Bartlett harvest is well advanced and is completed in all of the earlier producing areas. Growing conditions during August were favorable for the development of winter pears.

In New York the pear crop is slightly better in the Hudson Valley than in Western New York, though prospects are generally good in all producing areas. Seckel and Kieffer trees are carrying heavy crops. Indicated production is well above average in all of the other important eastern pear-producing States.

GRAPES: Total grape production, as indicated by the September 1 condition, is about the same as the estimate of August 1. The prospective production of 2,644,880 tons is 19 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 2,214,995 tons but is 2 percent less than the crop of 2,703,560 tons produced in 1938.

The prospective crops of wine, raisin and table grapes in California remain unchanged from the forecasts of August 1. California production is nearly 90 percent

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of the total United States grape crop, and according to September 1 indications, consists of 569,000 tons of wine grapes, 1,386,000 tons of raisin grapes, and 390,000 tons of table grapes. Many raisin grapes have been harvested and some dried raisins have been delivered. While some sunburn was reported during August, this does not appear to have been more than usual and affected mainly Muscat grapes and table varieties not yet harvested. Prospective production of each variety type in California is above the 10-year average, although the crops are smaller than those produced in 1938. Wine and raisin grapes show larger increases over the 10-year average production than do table grapes. California grapes have matured earlier than usual this season and total carlot shipments through September 2 were 18 percent greater than to the corresponding date last year.

In the eastern grape States some improvement in the crop over the August 1 forecast is shown in Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas. But in New York, the September 1 forecast is 3 percent smaller than that of a month earlier largely because of the effects of dry weather in the lower Hudson Valley, in the Finger Lakes section, and in some parts of the Chautauqua and Niagara areas. In the Erie Belt of Pennsylvania grapes are maturing rapidly. In Michigan some reports indicate brown rot and insect damage in local areas but this is probably no greater than usual.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in Michigan and California is indicated to be 70,300 tons compared with 65,900 tons in 1938 and with the 10-year (1928-37) average of 67,590 tons. In Michigan production is now indicated to be 7 percent larger than the estimate of August 1. The California crop is placed at 64,000 tons, the same as estimated a month ago. Production in 1938 totaled 63,000 tons. Harvesting of plums is practically completed in California and is well along in Michigan.

Production of California dried prunes is now placed at 184,000 tons (dry basis) compared with the 1938 crop of 224,000 tons and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 198,600 tons. The crop is turning out slightly smaller than was estimated on August 1. Harvesting began earlier than usual and is now in full progress.

Total indicated production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon amounts to 212,400 tons (fresh basis) compared with 133,800 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 160,320 tons. In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, production is indicated to be 165,900 tons compared with the 1938 crop of 89,700 tons and the 9-year (1929-37) average of 124,000 tons. The eastern Washington and Oregon prune crop (produced mainly for fresh shipment) is placed at 27,400 tons compared with 28,400 tons in 1938 and the 9-year average of 25,878 tons. Production in eastern Washington is indicated to be only slightly smaller than the large crop of last season. In western Washington, especially in Clark County, trees are heavily loaded. The fruit is sizing up fairly well but dry, hot weather probably has halted growth to some extent. Indicated prune production in eastern Oregon is somewhat larger than estimated on August 1. Disease and insect damage have been lighter than usual and fruit is of good average size. The western Oregon crop developed favorably during August. The crop is relatively free from brown rot and fruit is sizing very well at the present time. It is probable that a considerable part of the western Oregon tonnage may remain unharvested because of low prices. In Idaho prunes developed under favorable growing conditions and the crop is about a week or 10 days earlier than last season.

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CITRUS FRUITS: The condition of the United States orange crop on September 1 was 73 percent of normal compared with 78 percent on the same date last year, and the average of 74 percent during the 10-year period, 1928-37. The September 1 condition of grapefruit was 57 percent, compared with 74 percent last year, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 65 percent. Condition of California lemons was reported at 70 percent. Condition on the same date last year was 80 percent, and the 10-year average was 73 percent.

Growing conditions during August were favorable for citrus fruits in nearly all important producing areas. Rainfall has been plentiful throughout the Florida citrus belt. The condition of Florida oranges is slightly higher than on the same date last year, but condition of grapefruit is substantially lower than a year ago. Rail shipments of Florida oranges from the 1938 bloom were completed several weeks ago, and shipments of old-crop grapefruit are nearly finished.

Texas citrus groves received beneficial rains during the past month. However, the condition of both grapefruit and oranges is below that of a year ago. Grapefruit is well-sized and quality is expected to be better than last year. Considerable dropping of fruit of certain varieties, especially Foster "pinks" is reported in some groves. An unusually light set of navel oranges is reported but other varieties are carrying a fairly good crop.

California citrus fruits from the 1939 bloom developed under favorable conditions during the month of August. Growth and development of navel oranges was especially good, but September 1 condition of all classes of citrus in California is well below that of a year ago because of a lighter set of fruit. Fruit from that portion of the 1938-39 Valencia crop which remains to be harvested is showing considerable deterioration, due to the holding of fruit on the trees longer than usual. Rail shipments of California Valencias during the week ending September 2 totaled 1,312 cars compared with 1,739 cars during the corresponding week last year.

Prospects for citrus fruits in Arizona improved during August. Grapefruit is now sizing rapidly. Condition on September 1, however, was below last year for both oranges and grapefruit.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: The September 1 estimate of the California apricot crop is slightly less than the forecast of August 1. Total production for 1939 is placed at 317,000 tons compared with the small 1938 crop of 136,000 tons and with the 10-year (1928-37) average of 231,900 tons. The crop is now completely harvested. Sizes of fruit averaged much smaller than usual. Almond production in California is indicated to be 20,000 tons compared with 15,000 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 12,170 tons. Harvesting of the crop is under way with sizes running smaller than usual in most non-irrigated orchards. Prospective walnut production in California is placed at 57,400 tons compared with 45,300 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 40,090 tons. Growing conditions in southern California walnut-producing areas have been favorable to date and indications point to a crop of high average quality. In Oregon, the walnut crop is indicated to be slightly smaller than was estimated on August 1. Total production is now placed at 4,200 tons compared with the record crop of 5,500 tons in 1938. The extreme heat of late July continued through most of August and walnuts were damaged to some extent.

The filbert crop in Oregon is indicated to be the largest of record. Prospective production is placed at 2,880 tons compared with 1,860 tons in 1938. There has been a general and heavy dropping of "blanks" as a result of the dry, hot weather which prevailed during most of August. In Washington, filberts apparently were not damaged seriously by the high temperatures. Estimates of production of the Washington crop have been prepared this month for the first time. Indicated production for 1939 totals 560 tons compared with 380 tons harvested in 1938. Condition

of the California olive crop continued to decline during August. The fruit-set is very irregular and almost a failure in some orchards. California fig production prospects also declined during August largely as a result of heat injury.

CRANBERRIES: The prospective production of cranberries in 1939, as indicated by growing conditions on September 1, totals 629,000 barrels compared with the 1938 crop of 475,700 barrels and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 598,720 barrels.

In Massachusetts the indicated production is only slightly above the 10-year average. The bloom in this State was unusually heavy but a heavy set of fruit did not materialize. Berries are reported to be smaller than usual for this time of year, but worm damage in this State is expected to be light. The New Jersey crop is expected to be larger than the small crop of 1938, but is materially below average, due largely to damage from heavy rains during August. In Wisconsin indicated production is larger than for any other year except 1937. Berries are reported to be large, and the season is a week or 10 days earlier than usual. Some growers began harvesting during the last week in August. Production in both Washington and Oregon is indicated to be slightly smaller than that of last year, but well above the 10-year average.

PECANS: Prospective production of pecans is now placed at 61,862,000 pounds. This indicated production is 24 percent above the short crop of 49,721,000 pounds produced last year, but is 5 percent below the 10-year (1928-37) average of 65,313,000 pounds. Prospects improved materially during August in Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas, but declined in North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Texas.

Indicated production of improved varieties increased slightly during August while the prospective crop of wild or seedling pecans declined. Production of improved varieties is estimated to be 20,962,000 pounds. This indicated production is 20 percent larger than the 1938 crop, and is 27 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average. Production of wild or seedling types is placed at 40,900,000 pounds, which is 27 percent larger than the 1938 crop, but is 16 percent below the 10-year average.

POTATOES: September 1 conditions indicate a potato crop of 364,208,000 bushels. This production compares with the 1938 crop of 371,617,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 372,258,000 bushels. The September forecast is 7,374,000 bushels larger than was indicated on August 1.

Adequate rainfall during August relieved dry conditions in most of the heavy-producing northern States. For the country as a whole, crop prospects improved markedly during August.

In Maine, however, growers report that yield prospects have declined. Heavy rains in the northern part of Aroostook county have damaged the crop and late blight is generally prevalent. Central and southern sections of the county, on the other hand, have been dry and early varieties are dead. Insects are reported to be causing considerable damage in the dry sections.

In New York, rains have improved the upstate crop. Production on Long Island is indicated to be the same as the forecast of August 1--7,493,000 bushels, compared with 11,253,000 bushels last year.

Prospects have improved in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In Michigan, conditions are much better than a month ago, especially in the northern part of the State.

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In Wisconsin, rains have improved the late crop and so far no frost damage has been reported. In Minnesota, excellent conditions in the north central and southern counties are offset by rather poor prospects in the Red River Valley, where the early crop is dead and will make no further growth. Conditions are similar on the North Dakota side of the Valley. The late crop, however, still has a chance for improvement. In Nebraska, the early commercial crop turned out well, and rain has benefited the late crop.

In Idaho, early August frosts nipped the tops of plants on the higher elevations, but the weather was generally warm and brought about some improvement. The Colorado crop is turning out much better than was expected earlier in the season. In Washington, high temperatures during August damaged the crop. Yield prospects in Oregon and California are the same as on August 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production prospects as of September 1 indicate a crop of 78,679,000 bushels, which is 3 percent more than the 1938 production of 76,647,000 bushels, and 11 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 70,690,000 bushels. The September 1 forecast is an increase of 118,000 bushels over that of a month ago.

Adequate rainfall during August maintained or improved production prospects in most States. In Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama, however, indicated yields are somewhat lower than a month ago. For the country as a whole, a yield of 88.7 bushels is indicated by September 1 condition. This yield compares with 86.8 bushels harvested in 1938, and the 10-year average of 85.2 bushels per acre.

Carlot shipments this season through September 2 totaled 857 cars, compared with 1,045 cars through September 3, 1938. Louisiana and the Eastern Shore section of Maryland and Virginia are furnishing most of the market supply at the present time.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The indicated production of dry edible beans is 13,073,000 bags of 100 pounds each. This is 14 percent less than the 1938 crop of 15,268,000 bags. However, as a result of the improvement in production prospects during August, the indicated production on September 1 is a little above the 10-year (1928-37) average of 12,638,000 bags. The indicated September 1 yield is 837 pounds, which is below last year's yield of 914 pounds, but is considerably higher than the 10-year average of 731 pounds per acre.

Yield prospects improved during August in the majority of the States, but declined in Arizona and Oregon. This would indicate higher production for all varieties with the exception of Pintos.

DRY FIELD PEAS: The indicated production of dry field peas is 3,926,000 bushels. This is an increase of 15 percent over last year's crop of 3,418,000 bushels, but is nearly 8 percent below the 10-year (1928-37) average production.

The indicated yield per acre is 17.4 bushels per acre. This yield is a little higher than last year's yield of 16.8 bushels, or the 10-year average of 16.3 bushels. The increase over last year in production prospects is due principally to larger acreage in the State of Washington.

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BROOMCORN: The prospect for broomcorn production on September 1 is for 28,000 tons, compared with 36,700 tons produced in 1938. The crop of 1939 is the lowest on record. In 1934 production was 28,700 tons and in 1933, 30,000 tons; in both these years the acreages harvested were much larger and the yields considerably less.

The average yield per acre for the six States for which the Crop Reporting Board makes estimates is 251.6 pounds, in comparison with 273.9 pounds in 1938, and the 1928-37 average of 267.8 pounds.

In the standard area of Oklahoma the crop is nearly all harvested, and cutting of the corn is beginning in the dwarf area. Good stands were obtained but the yields were impaired somewhat by the drought and high temperatures of late July and August. Favorable weather is necessary from now on to improve the condition of the growing crop. In the section southeast of Lindsay considerable damage was caused during early August by wind, hail and heavy rainfall.

In Colorado and Kansas light yields are in prospect. In Kansas the broomcorn plants are short and there is considerable abandonment of acreage; and in the broomcorn area of Colorado there has been insufficient rainfall.

Much of the crop in New Mexico is late, and some areas were seriously needing moisture when scattered rains came and helped the situation. Some districts benefited more than others, and at this time it appears likely that New Mexico may produce a crop about equal to that of last year.

In south Texas yields were very low and acreage abandonment has been heavy as the result of severe drought. Some late broomcorn was planted following mid-July rains but the growing conditions thereafter were unfavorable and production from the late south Texas crop will be light. Some sections of the Panhandle were very dry earlier in the summer, and the condition of broomcorn in those sections continue spotted, although timely August rains in some areas were beneficial.

The Illinois crop came on faster than was expected and much of it has been harvested. No rain fell in the broomcorn area during the last ten days of August, hence the curing weather was very good. Some of the early crop is showing a little red on the tip, but most of it is of rather good fibre and of desirable length.

HOPS: The condition of the hops crop on September 1 in the Pacific Coast States indicates a production of 39,060,000 pounds, which is the same as was estimated on August 1. Production in 1938 was 35,261,000 pounds, which includes a portion of the crop which was not harvested. The average production in the Pacific Coast States for the 10-year period 1928-37 is 34,079,000 pounds.

In Oregon the picking of Fuggles and Early Clusters was reported almost completed, with the outturn generally lighter than was anticipated earlier in the season. Harvesting of late clusters is expected to become general during the first week of September. Labor for picking the crop is reported to be ample in Oregon. Rain towards the close of the period hindered and delayed picking to some extent.

In Washington the weather has been cool and favorable for harvesting, and picking of late varieties will start during the first week of September. The yield prospect is very good at present; mold or downy mildew has damaged the hops very little this summer, but damage was occasioned by high winds breaking off some of the crowns and high arms of the plants. Harvesting of California hops made good progress with favorable weather conditions, and generally ample labor for picking. Picking was practically completed in the Sacramento Valley at the close of August, and the quality of the hops is reported to be quite good, but not up to last year's excellent quality. Picking was about 60 percent completed in the Coastal counties at the close of August, and the yields are heavier than was anticipated earlier in the season.

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1939

3:00 P. M. (E. T.)

HAY: The 1939 hay crop is now expected to exceed $83\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, which is nearly 2 percent more than the August 1 estimate. Most of this increase is in the North Central States where important kinds, such as sweet clover, soybeans, and late cuttings of alfalfa and clover-timothy, are yielding better than was expected. In most other States the hay situation changed but little during August. It is not yet too late, however, for changes in crop utilization to considerably affect the total production of hay.

The estimated production of 83,727,000 tons is nearly 8 percent less than the 90,743,000 tons made in 1938 but is 7 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 78,179,000 tons. Yields per acre are mostly near or above average, except in the area from Idaho and Wyoming south to the Mexican line, in Nebraska, and in a small Northeastern area covering parts of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Southern New England.

The alfalfa hay crop progressed unevenly during August and the ultimate use of late cuttings for hay, seed, or pasture is still to be determined by many farmers. For the whole country there appears to be an increase of about one-half million tons over the August forecast. The present estimate of 27,008,000 tons is 12 percent greater than the 10-year (1928-37) average but is 6 percent less than the large crop of 1938.

Second cuttings of clover-timothy hay are better than were expected in the important Corn Belt States. Production of this hay is now estimated at 24,320,000 tons, which is 547,000 tons more than the August 1 estimate, but very much less than either the 10-year average or the large 1938 crop.

PASTURES: The condition of pastures on September 1, as on August 1, varied markedly between regions, but for the country as a whole averaged the third best for that date in the last 10 years. However, grazing conditions were not nearly so good as at the same time last year and were much below the average for September 1 in periods prior to recent droughts.

On September 1 pastures were mostly good to excellent in the central Corn Belt, in the whole Southeast, and in several scattered areas, the most extensive of which were in eastern New Mexico, Montana, and central Michigan. Elsewhere the condition of pastures and ranges varied from fair to poor with scattered areas of extreme drought centering in southern New York, eastern North Dakota, southwestern and southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, western Kansas, south central Texas, southern Wyoming, northern Colorado, and northeastern Arizona.

In general, the geographic distribution of good and poor pastures on September 1 was similar to that a month earlier. However, in the northern Rocky Mountain and northern Pacific Coast States rather sharp declines in pastures and ranges during August resulted from lack of rain, while moderately poorer pastures were reported in Ohio, the Dakotas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. These declines were offset by improvement in the Southeastern States, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico. In the Northeast, where August 1 pasture conditions approached record lows, the drought situation was still in force on September 1 in spite of scattered rains which brought about some improvement, particularly in New Jersey and New Hampshire. In southern New England and New York pastures on September 1 were the second poorest ever reported for that date. For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on September 1 averaged 69 percent of normal, showing no change from August 1 in comparison with a usual decline of about 2 points during the month.

MILK PRODUCTION: Following less than the usual August decline, milk production in the United States on September 1 again approached record levels for that season of the year. Total milk production was practically the same as the record high September 1 production a year ago and on a per capita basis production was only about

one-half of one percent short of last year's record for the date.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on September 1 was well above average for that date in all major geographic divisions of the country except in the Northeast where dry weather has reduced ^{pastures} close to record low condition and where unusually heavy supplementary feeding for this season of the year has been necessary to maintain production per cow slightly above average. In New York State, milk production per cow, as reported on September 1, was the third lowest for that date in the 15 years of record.

In all the central Corn Belt States production per cow was record or near record high for September 1, apparently reflecting the unusually good pasturage available in that area this year. In the West, especially in the Pacific Coast States, Montana, Idaho, and Colorado, production per cow was unusually high in spite of only fair to poor pastures, probably as the result of fairly liberal supplementary feeding.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on September 1 averaged 14.17 pounds compared with 14.23 pounds on the same date last year and a 1928-37 average of 13.05 pounds for September 1. In these herds 74.6 percent of the milk cows were reported milked on September 1, compared with 75.0 percent on the same date last year and a range of 69.5 percent to 74.5 percent in the 13 preceding years for which records are available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

CORN, ALL						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1938	1939	Average	1938	1939
	1928-37			1928-37		
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.7	40.0	39.0	489	440	507
N. H.	41.1	41.0	41.0	599	656	615
Vt.	39.9	40.0	39.0	2,805	3,120	2,964
Mass.	41.1	38.0	41.0	1,606	1,482	1,558
R.I.	39.8	40.0	38.0	347	400	342
Conn.	38.8	36.0	38.0	2,005	1,764	1,824
N. Y.	35.7	37.0	33.0	21,221	25,345	22,143
N. J.	38.2	38.0	37.0	7,186	7,486	6,845
Pa.	39.0	43.5	41.0	51,087	59,508	55,514
Ohio	36.5	44.0	48.0	132,297	156,992	164,400
Ind.	37.5	41.0	50.0	151,195	173,389	207,200
Ill.	35.8	45.0	49.0	307,592	379,350	396,557
Mich.	29.2	36.5	35.5	43,167	58,035	54,741
Wis.	31.8	38.5	36.0	71,042	90,514	81,252
Minn.	29.4	35.0	40.0	136,346	157,535	181,840
Iowa	35.5	45.5	49.5	393,143	468,923	484,654
Mo.	20.1	25.0	28.0	113,655	106,500	114,520
N. Dak.	14.1	16.5	15.0	16,305	16,186	14,865
S. Dak.	12.5	12.0	13.5	54,933	35,688	38,596
Nebr.	16.7	14.5	10.5	159,176	107,735	76,388
Kans.	13.2	20.0	10.5	80,736	45,200	32,487
Del.	27.3	29.0	29.0	3,861	4,147	4,176
Md.	30.6	37.0	35.0	15,617	18,537	17,710
Va.	21.8	25.0	26.0	32,225	34,775	36,166
W. Va.	24.7	26.5	29.0	12,384	12,640	13,978
N. C.	18.0	19.0	19.5	41,355	46,398	47,151
S. C.	13.2	14.5	14.5	21,335	26,767	25,433
Ga.	9.8	11.5	9.5	36,902	53,164	43,044
Fla.	9.3	10.5	7.5	6,733	8,452	6,158
Ky.	21.6	27.0	25.0	62,688	74,547	70,400
Tenn.	20.9	25.5	20.0	60,308	68,570	51,620
Ala.	12.6	14.0	11.5	39,427	49,700	40,825
Miss.	14.7	16.0	13.0	36,262	48,544	37,869
Ark.	14.5	16.5	16.0	29,956	36,218	35,472
La.	14.3	16.5	14.5	20,098	26,730	23,722
Okla.	13.3	20.0	15.5	35,912	35,080	30,178
Tex.	15.6	16.0	16.5	75,962	75,648	80,355
Mont.	9.2	15.0	10.5	1,259	2,340	1,617
Idaho	34.9	37.0	35.0	1,225	1,184	1,155
Wyo.	10.6	12.0	8.0	2,071	2,380	1,808
Colo.	10.7	10.5	7.0	15,771	11,319	5,656
N. Mex.	13.8	13.5	13.5	2,928	2,606	2,916
Ariz.	15.6	15.0	13.0	502	495	390
Utah	24.8	25.0	21.0	457	500	378
Nev.	26.1	31.0	30.0	49	62	60
Wash.	34.8	35.0	35.0	1,168	1,015	1,225
Oreg.	30.6	29.0	30.0	1,904	1,595	1,710
Calif.	32.2	33.5	34.0	2,335	2,077	2,108
U. S.	23.0	27.7	27.8	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,523,092

DURUM WHEAT							
	Yield per Acre			Production			
State	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated			
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	13.1	16.0	13.0	1,961	1,520	806	
N.Dak.	9.5	11.5	10.5	25,938	31,050	26,680	
S.Dak.	7.8	10.5	10.5	7,177	7,875	5,166	
3 States	9.4	11.4	10.5	35,076	40,445	32,652	

SPRING WHEAT (Other than Durum)						
Me.	20.6	17.0	22.0	96	68	66
N.Y.	16.8	18.0	18.0	144	108	72
Pa.	17.4	19.0	18.5	200	171	204
Ohio	17.4	17.5	16.0	198	88	48
Ind.	15.2	16.0	17.5	183	144	158
Ill.	16.3	18.5	17.0	1,527	555	612
Mich.	16.2	15.0	17.0	269	255	340
Wis.	16.8	17.0	16.0	1,245	901	800
Minn.	12.6	15.0	13.0	15,740	33,945	17,654
Iowa	14.0	14.5	13.5	558	362	405
Mo.	12.4	11.0	12.0	111	88	36
N.Dak.	8.1	7.8	10.0	47,800	48,789	53,360
S.Dak.	7.7	8.5	7.5	15,062	18,326	13,485
Nebr.	9.3	10.0	7.5	2,231	2,890	930
Kans.	8.2	7.0	5.5	219	70	55
Mont.	9.3	14.0	11.5	26,666	47,768	33,568
Idaho	25.4	27.5	25.5	11,991	12,348	8,542
Wyo.	11.5	12.5	10.5	1,588	2,162	1,365
Colo.	13.1	14.5	12.0	4,085	4,828	2,196
N.Mex.	13.2	12.0	11.5	355	300	299
Utah	28.1	28.0	26.0	2,148	2,184	1,560
Nev.	24.6	23.0	25.0	303	345	400
Wash.	16.0	19.5	19.0	19,179	19,324	13,186
Oreg.	20.0	22.0	19.5	5,812	7,700	3,412
U. S.	10.9	12.0	11.5	157,716	203,719	152,753

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States						
Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
					(winter &	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	spring)	
Avg.	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
1928-37	318,452	191,312	118,804	36,723	87,662	752,952
1938	387,610	236,800	161,440	42,010	102,941	930,801
1939 2/	302,965	198,365	125,495	33,562	75,728	736,115

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated 1939.

O A T S

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	36.7	34.0	39.0	4,332	3,876	4,485
N.H.	37.4	36.0	36.0	284	288	252
Vt.	31.0	31.0	33.0	1,852	1,736	1,848
Mass.	32.5	34.0	31.0	166	204	155
R.I.	31.7	30.0	30.0	63	60	60
Conn.	28.8	30.0	26.0	195	180	156
N.Y.	27.4	34.0	30.0	23,077	26,588	24,630
N.J.	29.4	25.5	26.0	1,339	1,224	1,170
Pa.	27.8	33.5	28.0	25,937	30,652	26,124
Ohio	30.6	33.0	33.0	48,830	36,993	36,036
Ind.	27.4	26.0	25.0	49,177	34,060	29,400
Ill.	31.1	31.5	28.5	125,119	110,534	89,946
Mich.	28.8	35.0	36.0	39,160	42,840	44,064
Wis.	31.5	31.0	32.0	78,017	76,105	71,488
Minn.	31.0	33.0	38.0	134,433	128,700	149,644
Iowa	32.2	33.5	30.0	193,949	198,086	156,450
Mo.	21.2	24.0	21.5	34,737	45,600	36,034
N.Dak.	18.7	22.5	22.0	30,595	31,298	29,920
S.Dak.	21.0	30.0	26.5	41,218	46,050	41,526
Nebr.	21.9	29.5	14.0	49,924	55,076	19,040
Kans.	22.5	23.5	15.5	32,537	35,673	22,134
Del.	30.0	32.0	29.0	90	96	116
Md.	28.0	32.0	28.5	1,364	1,312	1,226
Va.	19.4	21.5	20.0	2,287	1,978	2,020
W.Va.	19.8	21.0	20.0	2,218	1,806	1,460
N.C.	18.6	22.0	22.0	3,906	5,566	5,786
S.C.	21.2	22.8	23.5	8,488	10,648	11,750
Ga.	18.8	22.5	20.0	6,297	9,585	9,120
Fla.	14.5	15.5	16.0	114	140	144
Ky.	16.2	19.5	17.0	2,166	1,209	1,054
Tenn.	15.7	20.0	17.0	1,596	1,700	1,530
Ala.	18.3	24.0	21.5	1,908	3,168	2,838
Miss.	21.4	27.0	31.0	918	1,593	2,046
Ark.	19.0	19.0	22.0	2,585	2,565	2,816
La.	24.2	27.0	32.0	718	1,350	1,760
Okla.	20.6	21.0	17.0	25,232	27,447	22,882
Tex.	23.4	26.0	23.0	34,245	36,920	32,660
Mont.	22.2	36.0	28.0	6,069	8,928	8,400
Idaho	35.4	39.0	36.0	4,805	4,914	5,436
Wyo.	24.3	27.0	23.5	2,851	3,078	2,303
Colo.	27.7	31.0	25.5	4,504	5,053	3,698
N.Mex.	23.2	22.0	20.0	575	660	520
Ariz.	27.5	26.0	23.0	288	260	230
Utah	36.0	39.0	34.0	1,391	1,092	952
Nev.	35.0	40.0	35.0	95	120	105
Wash.	48.8	42.5	50.0	7,879	6,715	9,900
Oreg.	32.2	25.0	34.0	8,794	6,725	10,710
Calif.	26.8	28.0	29.0	2,975	3,388	3,944
U. S.	27.7	29.7	27.7	1,049,300	1,053,839	929,968

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	29.2	29.0	31.0	114	116	124
Vt.	26.4	29.0	29.0	102	145	145
N.Y.	23.7	29.5	25.0	3,934	4,307	4,025
N.J.	27.1	31.0	34.0	27	62	136
Pa.	25.4	29.5	29.0	1,468	2,036	3,190
Ohio	23.3	25.0	25.0	2,051	700	1,050
Ind.	20.2	20.0	22.0	732	500	704
Ill.	24.8	30.0	25.0	7,291	4,650	5,425
Mich.	22.5	27.5	28.0	5,116	4,565	5,348
Wis.	27.4	31.5	28.0	21,260	24,286	22,232
Minn.	21.9	24.5	26.5	44,091	48,020	55,067
Iowa	24.5	29.0	24.0	13,729	12,963	12,768
Mo.	17.4	19.0	19.5	678	1,938	3,178
N.Dak.	14.6	17.0	17.0	28,947	21,318	24,939
S.Dak.	15.2	22.0	17.0	25,253	28,930	24,820
Nebr.	18.0	23.5	13.0	11,882	21,526	15,119
Kans.	14.1	17.0	10.0	6,352	6,681	6,800
Md.	29.2	30.5	31.5	795	1,250	2,331
Va.	25.3	24.0	30.0	831	1,320	2,400
W.Va.	1/ 24.2	28.0	24.5	1/ 99	140	172
N.C.	18.0	19.0	20.0	275	190	220
Ky.	22.1	24.0	21.5	320	936	1,182
Tenn.	17.6	18.0	17.5	409	792	1,050
Okla.	15.0	19.0	16.0	1,360	3,420	7,488
Tex.	16.2	17.0	14.0	2,518	2,363	3,304
Mont.	18.8	29.0	24.0	2,855	3,828	4,848
Idaho	33.3	36.0	33.0	4,201	4,644	4,884
Wyo.	21.0	26.0	24.0	1,679	1,716	1,488
Colo.	18.9	23.5	16.5	8,075	11,985	6,732
N.Mex.	20.5	21.0	18.0	151	168	144
Ariz.	30.4	31.0	30.0	630	806	900
Utah	37.5	41.0	35.0	1,593	2,542	2,450
Nev.	36.9	38.0	34.0	239	266	306
Wash.	31.4	32.5	32.0	1,737	2,080	3,072
Oreg.	29.4	25.0	28.5	2,686	3,400	5,272
Calif.	27.0	25.0	25.0	29,548	27,550	30,850
U. S.	20.7	24.0	21.1	233,021	252,139	264,163
1/ Short-time average.						

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	50.3	50.0	50.0	8,178	9,450	9,000
La.	40.0	42.0	42.0	18,128	20,748	20,328
Tex.	50.9	51.0	51.0	9,215	13,005	13,158
Calif.	67.6	70.0	69.0	7,827	9,100	8,280
U. S.	47.5	49.0	48.7	43,387	52,303	50,766

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

B U C K W H E A T

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average	1938	Indicated	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37		1939	1928-37		1939
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	18.0	13.0	19.0	209	130	190
Vt.	20.8	17.0	20.0	42	34	40
N.Y.	17.1	15.5	15.0	2,586	2,496	2,055
N.J.	19.9	17.0	17.0	22	17	17
Pa.	17.7	15.5	15.0	2,620	2,170	1,725
Ohio	16.8	15.0	17.5	384	210	210
Ind.	13.6	14.0	14.0	215	196	154
Ill.	14.2	16.5	15.0	104	50	30
Mich.	11.7	13.5	13.0	264	243	234
Wis.	11.0	12.5	12.0	187	150	120
Minn.	9.1	11.5	12.0	306	172	180
Iowa	12.2	15.0	15.0	79	45	45
Mo.	10.0	9.5	10.0	10	10	10
N.Dak.	6.5	7.0	7.0	88	63	42
S.Dak.	7.3	7.0	8.0	77	42	32
Del.	11.2	10.0	13.0	11	10	13
Md.	18.9	20.0	20.0	113	120	100
Va.	12.8	12.5	13.5	180	162	189
W.Va.	17.2	16.0	18.0	354	256	270
N.C.	14.1	13.0	15.0	59	52	60
Ky.	9.8	13.5	13.0	20	27	26
Tenn.	12.4	13.5	12.5	25	27	25
U. S.	15.8	14.8	14.8	7,964	6,682	5,767

G R A I N S O R G H U M S

Mo.	11.5	14.5	16.0	2,085	3,625	3,600
S.Dak.	-	8.0	7.0	-	2,408	4,844
Nebr.	10.2	15.0	10.0	752	6,570	5,710
Kans.	10.6	11.0	9.5	12,886	14,773	12,635
Ark.	1/ 9.4	9.5	9.5	1/ 662	570	475
Okla.	9.0	10.5	9.5	12,932	12,716	13,234
Tex.	13.3	14.5	13.5	47,741	46,951	48,087
Colo.	8.0	11.0	6.0	1,816	4,631	2,562
N.Mex.	11.2	8.5	12.0	3,484	2,975	4,200
Ariz.	27.1	31.5	29.0	947	1,102	580
Calif.	28.4	31.0	28.0	2,999	4,495	3,052
U. S.	11.8	12.9	11.3	86,296	100,816	98,979
1/ Short-time average.						

F L A X S E E D

Mich.	1/ 8.9	9.0	8.5	1/ 58	90	128
Wisc.	10.8	11.0	11.0	64	44	143
Minn.	7.9	10.5	9.5	5,245	4,756	10,754
Iowa	8.8	12.0	9.5	151	120	380
Mo.	4.3	5.0	5.0	13	20	30
N.Dak.	4.5	5.0	4.6	4,008	1,490	1,647
S.Dak.	3.9	8.5	8.7	1,231	382	948
Nebr.	1/ 5.4	8.5	5.0	44	8	5
Kansas	5.8	7.2	7.7	257	367	939
Mont.	4.0	5.0	4.0	635	210	512
Calif.	1/ 16.9	19.0	16.0	1/ 515	684	1,760
U. S.	5.9	8.6	8.5	11,943	8,171	17,246
1/ Short-time average.						

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TAME HAY						
State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Me.	0.87	0.93	0.90	863	935	904
N.H.	1.02	1.05	.95	380	405	369
Vt.	1.17	1.18	1.20	1,086	1,096	1,126
Mass.	1.32	1.47	1.20	479	575	476
R.I.	1.25	1.29	1.15	49	58	53
Conn.	1.31	1.51	1.15	396	516	396
N.Y.	1.21	1.56	1.07	4,941	5,436	4,265
N.J.	1.51	1.35	1.30	335	357	283
Pa.	1.20	1.35	1.10	3,004	3,283	2,663
Ohio	1.10	1.40	1.30	2,830	3,695	3,487
Ind.	1.12	1.41	1.33	2,052	2,815	2,653
Ill.	1.18	1.48	1.45	3,164	4,083	4,147
Mich.	1.16	1.40	1.34	3,040	3,714	3,639
Wis.	1.37	1.77	1.49	4,429	6,479	5,842
Minn.	1.31	1.70	1.55	3,433	4,893	4,535
Iowa	1.32	1.62	1.40	4,032	4,997	4,799
Mo.	.88	1.02	1.05	2,472	2,251	2,625
N.Dak.	.94	1.11	1.00	1,098	1,162	1,037
S.Dak.	.85	1.03	.85	901	870	687
Nebr.	1.39	1.46	1.10	2,181	1,709	1,353
Kans.	1.38	1.54	1.40	1,558	1,171	1,232
Del.	1.31	1.42	1.30	32	91	83
Md.	1.21	1.42	1.30	464	543	503
Va.	.95	1.08	.95	916	1,138	1,010
W.Va.	.95	1.17	1.00	645	802	688
N.C.	.80	.90	.86	654	863	820
S.C.	.72	.78	.85	338	431	475
Ga.	.53	.58	.55	425	631	618
Fla.	.55	.57	.55	48	56	56
Ky.	.98	1.30	1.18	1,270	1,720	1,608
Tenn.	.89	1.11	1.02	1,305	1,850	1,705
Ala.	.72	.78	.75	460	662	644
Miss.	1.17	1.24	1.23	644	1,086	1,036
Ark.	1.00	1.04	1.10	713	980	1,038
La.	1.20	1.11	1.25	292	333	364
Okla.	1.26	1.40	1.30	646	815	811
Tex.	.98	.98	.95	700	1,012	993
Mont.	1.18	1.55	1.40	1,752	1,940	1,778
Idaho	2.13	2.26	2.05	2,240	2,323	2,116
Wyo.	1.22	1.16	1.15	895	933	888
Colo.	1.57	1.75	1.40	1,828	1,863	1,488
N.Mex.	1.99	1.97	1.90	266	268	262
Ariz.	2.62	2.48	2.33	509	493	541
Utah	2.02	2.13	1.79	1,089	1,051	895
Nev.	1.91	2.01	1.90	370	370	353
Wash.	1.81	1.82	1.85	1,622	1,707	1,833
Oreg.	1.77	1.77	1.75	1,568	1,486	1,447
Calif.	2.55	2.89	2.76	4,222	4,352	4,104
U.S.	1.24	1.43	1.29	68,765	80,299	74,728

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Me.	1.50	1.50	1.25	10	8	6
N.H.	1.96	1.95	1.80	7	6	7
Vt.	2.20	2.20	2.15	22	29	30
Mass.	2.28	2.40	2.15	13	19	17
R.I.	2/ 2.26	2.40	2.20	2/ 2	2	2
Conn.	2.77	3.10	2.30	32	50	39
N.Y.	1.90	1.95	1.65	483	587	482
N.J.	2.18	2.25	1.80	81	110	90
Pa.	1.89	2.00	1.60	279	430	350
Ohio	1.81	2.05	2.00	586	953	1,024
Ind.	1.68	1.85	1.85	468	801	849
Ill.	2.02	2.30	2.35	645	932	1,008
Mich.	1.54	1.65	1.65	1,256	1,729	1,815
Wis.	1.95	2.30	1.80	1,114	2,758	2,115
Minn.	1.72	2.15	1.95	1,418	2,715	2,340
Iowa	2.09	2.20	2.10	1,338	1,980	1,890
Mo.	1.88	2.20	2.25	337	334	452
N.Dak.	1.07	1.15	1.05	233	140	103
S.Dak.	.95	1.05	.95	583	316	229
Nebr.	1.54	1.45	1.15	1,758	1,144	816
Kans.	1.57	1.75	1.70	1,154	690	729
Del.	2.39	2.20	2.10	13	13	13
Md.	1.96	2.10	2.05	57	71	72
Va.	1.74	1.90	1.80	87	116	121
W.Va.	1.77	1.95	1.90	26	49	51
N.C.	1.82	2.00	2.00	12	16	18
S.C.	1.78	1.60	1.85	4	3	4
Ga.	1.81	1.80	1.95	9	11	14
Ky.	1.52	1.90	1.80	186	304	317
Tenn.	1.61	1.90	1.80	53	127	130
Ala.	1.38	1.50	1.45	5	6	6
Miss.	2.22	2.20	2.40	86	152	156
Ark.	1.94	1.75	2.05	118	135	141
La.	2.18	1.70	2.20	35	36	46
Okla.	1.77	1.90	1.80	395	456	472
Tex.	2.27	2.25	2.20	144	205	220
Mont.	1.57	1.75	1.70	1,083	1,083	1,032
Idaho	2.44	2.55	2.30	1,886	1,992	1,796
Wyo.	1.43	1.55	1.45	556	569	532
Colo.	1.38	2.10	1.75	1,337	1,388	1,157
N.Mex.	2.36	2.40	2.35	214	213	214
Ariz.	2.94	2.80	2.60	445	406	452
Utah	2.03	2.20	1.85	1,025	983	834
Nev.	2.19	2.25	2.20	305	308	304
Wash.	2.54	2.50	2.50	578	700	750
Oreg.	2.50	2.60	2.45	635	673	635
Calif.	3.94	4.30	4.25	2,985	3,105	3,128
U.S.	1.94	2.14	1.99	24,097	28,853	27,008

1/ Included in tame hay.

2/ Short-time average.

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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/							
State	Yield per Acre			Production			
	Average		Prelim.	Average		Prelim.	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	
	Tons			Thousand tons			
Me.	0.97	1.05	1.00	549	509	485	
N.H.	1.15	1.15	1.05	239	244	227	
Vt.	1.22	1.23	1.25	851	841	864	
Mass.	1.44	1.58	1.30	364	444	373	
R.I.	1.36	1.43	1.25	30	34	30	
Conn.	1.39	1.60	1.20	222	302	229	
N.Y.	1.20	1.35	1.05	3,940	4,266	3,284	
N.J.	1.36	1.45	1.10	213	184	135	
Pa.	1.16	1.70	1.05	2,583	2,686	2,147	
Ohio	.98	1.25	1.10	2,014	2,411	2,037	
Ind.	.95	1.25	1.10	1,050	1,436	1,049	
Ill.	1.08	1.35	1.20	1,401	1,688	1,440	
Mich.	1.02	1.25	1.15	1,587	1,735	1,580	
Wis.	1.25	1.50	1.35	2,816	3,010	3,062	
Minn.	1.20	1.45	1.35	1,220	1,098	1,125	
Iowa.	1.09	1.35	1.05	2,126	1,804	1,670	
Mo.	.78	.85	.90	1,469	1,071	1,089	
N.Dak.	.90	1.10	1.00	33	18	17	
S.Dak.	.77	.95	.85	32	17	14	
Nebr.	.96	1.15	.90	76	14	14	
Kans.	.94	1.05	1.00	129	21	30	
Del.	1.19	1.35	1.15	49	54	44	
Md.	1.12	1.35	1.20	343	405	364	
Va.	1.00	1.20	.90	472	571	411	
W.Va.	.94	1.20	1.00	431	504	412	
N.C.	.91	1.00	1.00	62	69	76	
Ga.	.95	.90	.95	3	4	4	
Ky.	.90	1.20	1.10	388	437	417	
Tenn.	.90	1.10	.95	257	253	249	
Ala.	2/ .80	.85	.95	2/ 4	4	5	
Miss.	1.23	1.35	1.30	4	9	10	
Ark.	.88	.95	1.00	55	55	55	
Mont.	1.28	1.70	1.30	306	382	292	
Idaho	1.36	1.45	1.30	204	173	162	
Wyo.	1.12	1.00	.90	121	106	100	
Colo.	1.38	1.35	1.10	222	176	136	
N.Mex.	1.27	1.20	1.15	10	7	8	
Utah	1.45	1.65	1.25	33	33	26	
Nev.	1.26	1.50	1.10	32	32	23	
Wash.	2.07	2.00	2.15	386	400	417	
Oreg.	1.58	1.60	1.45	186	184	152	
Calif.	2/ 1.60	1.80	1.60	2/ 59	63	56	
U. S.	1.10	1.30	1.13	26,577	27,754	24,320	

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

WILD HAY						PASTURE			
Yield per Acre			Production			Condition September 1			
State	Average	Prelim.	Average	Prelim.	Average				
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Me.	0.93	1.00	.95	6	8	8	75	92	68
N.H.	.90	.95	.90	5	7	6	77	92	72
Vt.	.91	.95	1.05	7	10	10	79	92	75
Mass.	.93	1.00	.90	7	8	7	72	96	57
R. I.	.86	.80	.85	1	1	1	73	82	56
Conn.	1.08	1.15	1.00	8	12	10	73	92	53
N.Y.	.90	1.00	.90	39	65	65	67	80	50
N.J.	1.28	1.30	1.15	17	16	13	69	82	55
Pa.	.81	.85	.70	10	12	10	69	75	60
Ohio	.72	.80	.85	3	4	4	66	83	74
Ind.	.87	1.00	.90	8	6	5	62	88	83
Ill.	.82	.80	.80	17	12	10	59	85	89
Mich.	.81	.85	.85	28	22	26	53	83	71
Wis.	.98	1.00	1.05	273	184	174	54	89	64
Minn.	.90	1.10	1.00	1,553	1,571	1,428	54	74	72
Iowa	.96	1.15	1.05	179	177	162	62	83	84
Mo.	.94	1.15	1.20	127	138	156	55	67	86
N. Dak.	.72	.80	.75	1,150	1,269	1,094	45	57	54
S. Dak.	.52	.55	.55	918	1,011	859	43	42	45
Nebr.	.63	.75	.55	1,666	1,788	1,377	55	57	45
Kans.	.85	1.20	1.00	709	836	697	52	70	63
Del.	1.08	1.00	1.00	2	1	1	70	84	70
Md.	.86	1.15	1.00	3	5	4	66	85	72
Va.	.78	.80	.85	7	10	11	76	87	91
W. Va.	.76	.95	.85	7	10	9	74	87	81
N. C.	.95	1.00	1.10	23	31	35	81	86	89
S. C.	.73	.80	.75	12	18	15	71	63	81
Ga.	.82	.85	.80	15	16	16	74	72	84
Fla.	.72	.60	.65	2	1	1	83	80	87
Ky.	.90	1.10	1.10	18	28	28	71	97	84
Tenn.	.74	.90	.95	27	29	30	70	90	81
Ala.	.78	.90	.85	32	36	34	74	79	87
Miss.	.99	1.10	1.15	56	76	79	71	81	82
Ark.	.95	1.05	1.10	147	176	185	56	71	72
La.	1.00	1.30	1.30	21	23	26	73	85	80
Okla.	.85	1.15	1.00	424	529	455	48	66	59
Tex.	.90	1.05	.95	208	285	257	57	68	60
Mont.	.75	.95	1.00	421	569	569	53	80	69
Idaho	.96	1.00	.90	87	82	70	72	84	68
Wyo.	.71	.75	.60	206	219	173	70	75	57
Colo.	.92	1.00	.80	329	374	284	64	71	45
N. Mex.	.77	.65	.65	18	16	15	69	61	72
Ariz.	.90	1.00	.80	10	7	6	82	80	75
Utah	1.02	1.10	1.05	66	66	62	69	78	55
Nev.	.97	1.10	.90	122	151	121	74	93	74
Wash.	1.20	1.16	1.15	36	33	33	66	48	60
Oreg.	.97	1.15	.95	223	253	199	70	58	61
Calif.	1.08	1.30	1.00	159	243	159	70	85	64
U. S.	.76	.89	.79	9,414	10,444	8,999	61	76	69

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SOYBEANS				:	COWPEAS			
Condition September 1				:	Condition September 1			
State	Average			:	Average			
	1928-37	1938	1939	:	1928-37	1938	1939	
	Percent				Percent			
N.Y.	77	88	72		---	---	---	
N.J.	80	92	83		78	86	81	
Pa.	80	89	83		---	85	78	
Ohio	78	90	92		82	90	91	
Ind.	77	91	94		74	90	88	
Ill.	76	89	93		69	84	88	
Mich.	73	89	86		---	---	---	
Wis.	75	92	85		---	---	---	
Iowa	81	90	93		---	---	---	
Mo.	69	82	90		67	77	84	
Nebr.	---	61	66		---	---	---	
Kans.	62	75	74		61	77	69	
Del.	81	92	81		80	85	78	
Md.	81	93	87		80	90	83	
Va.	78	84	91		75	78	90	
W.Va.	79	91	90		78	87	86	
N.C.	83	82	89		77	75	81	
S.C.	73	72	82		70	66	80	
Ga.	72	75	79		68	66	74	
Fla.	---	---	---		75	81	71	
Ky.	76	90	87		74	90	80	
Tenn.	75	86	80		72	78	74	
Ala.	71	80	75		70	69	65	
Miss.	74	79	76		70	75	66	
Ark.	66	79	79		62	73	74	
La.	77	82	84		68	74	70	
Okla.	57	75	63		57	76	65	
Tex.	---	69	65		64	74	65	
U. S.	75	87	90		69	74	74	

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS 1/								
Acreage			Yield per Acre			Production		
State			Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ohio	253	341	16.8	21.0	21.5	1,173	5,313	7,332
Ind.	431	637	15.6	19.5	20.0	3,162	8,404	12,740
Ill.	1,356	1,795	17.6	23.5	22.0	11,678	31,866	39,490
Iowa	294	433	16.0	19.5	21.0	2,075	5,733	9,093
Mo.	53	65	8.0	10.5	11.0	757	609	715
N.C.	155	107	12.4	13.0	13.5	1,247	2,015	1,444
6 States	2,547	3,378	16.2	21.2	21.0	20,092	53,940	70,314

1/ In principal commercial producing States.
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PEANUTS (Picked and Threshed)

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,035	930	1,100	148,630	146,010	181,500
N. C.	1,050	1,025	1,125	238,750	249,075	279,000
Tenn.	687	775	750	9,032	6,200	5,250
Total (V.-N.C. area)	1,032	984	1,109	396,412	401,285	465,750
S.C.	688	700	750	8,517	9,100	11,250
Ga.	636	795	675	290,346	469,050	418,500
Fla.	560	750	525	32,488	56,250	43,050
Ala.	626	775	600	142,400	205,375	171,600
Miss.	532	510	510	13,484	14,790	15,300
Total (S.E. area)	624	776	639	487,236	754,565	659,700
Ark.	517	460	500	8,965	11,500	14,500
La.	491	500	500	5,421	6,500	6,500
Okla.	482	530	500	17,104	18,550	19,500
Tex.	482	450	450	73,876	117,000	128,700
Total (S.W. area)	484	461	461	105,366	153,550	169,200
UNITED STATES	714.5	764.4	711.3	989,014	1,309,400	1,294,650

BEANS (Dry Edible) 1/

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Me.	842	920	860	65	101	95
Vt.	606	630	630	19	19	19
N.Y.	744	900	770	979	1,449	1,116
Mich.	693	980	900	3,861	4,567	3,942
Wis.	397	420	420	24	8	4
Minn.	321	450	390	18	14	12
Nebr.	667	1,000	900	90	190	126
Kans.	362	--	200	31	--	2
Mont.	1,055	1,350	1,275	290	216	191
Idaho	1,239	1,450	1,360	1,482	1,566	1,387
Wyo.	1,041	980	975	374	470	448
Colo.	315	430	410	1,079	1,498	1,037
N.Mex.	342	320	300	545	531	567
Ariz.	463	530	420	33	64	42
Oreg.	3/597	600	650	3/11	12	13
Calif.	1,159	1,330	1,238	3,736	4,563	4,072
U. S.	730.6	913.7	836.9	12,638	15,263	13,073

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

3/ Short-time average.

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HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1938	Indicated	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37		1939	1928-37		1939
	Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Washington	1,766	1,935	1,900	1/ 7,032	1/ 9,675	9,310
Oregon	970	830	1,000	1/18,352	1/16,434	19,400
California	1,604	1,366	1,500	1/ 8,695	1/ 9,152	10,350
UNITED STATES	1,198	1,119	1,252	1/34,079	1/35,261	39,060

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions, including the 1938 marketing agreement allotments.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1938	Indicated	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37		1939	1928-37		1939
	Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Mass.	1,432	1,131	1,565	8,891	1/ 6,786	9,860
Conn.	1,380	971	1,457	24,461	1/16,223	25,052
N. Y.	1,212	1,400	1,200	1,046	1,680	1,800
Pa.	1,228	1,327	1,251	37,923	32,110	33,915
Ohio	891	875	1,015	33,294	23,885	30,850
Ind.	798	826	861	10,548	9,583	10,156
Wis.	1,316	1,324	1,404	32,098	32,710	33,000
Minn.	1,135	1,100	1,100	1,080	770	770
Mo.	900	950	920	5,201	6,175	5,980
Kans.	2/ 812	950	880	2/ 244	475	616
Md.	704	780	760	25,217	29,250	28,804
Va.	701	730	805	98,075	98,906	126,488
W. Va.	680	690	735	3,400	2,208	2,205
N. C.	766	845	941	493,927	516,850	694,550
S. C.	779	950	950	79,624	98,800	118,750
Ga.	816	1,031	921	66,787	90,950	96,900
Fla.	843	1,009	837	8,399	19,684	22,695
Ky.	780	797	859	321,370	292,175	317,952
Tenn.	838	846	877	108,818	98,905	98,775
Ala.	---	818	817	---	409	490
U. S.	803.2	860.1	920.7	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,659,608

1/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Massachusetts--1,258,000 pounds and Connecticut--4,697,000 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D.C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1938 AND 1939

September 11, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per Acre		Average 1928-37	Production		
		1938	1939		1938	1939	
							Thousand pounds
FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	657	710	65,093	71,710	93,775	
North Carolina	11	720	795	178,318	195,570	243,380	
Total old belt	11	701	770	243,410	267,280	337,155	
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	786	860	262,540	251,980	358,680	
North Carolina	13	842	960	47,813	61,920	85,050	
South Carolina	13	779	950	79,624	98,800	118,750	
Total South Carolina belt	13	800	954	127,437	160,720	203,800	
Georgia	14	813	1,030	65,870	89,610	95,680	
Florida	14	756	975	5,529	15,892	19,035	
Alabama	14	---	830	---	249	320	
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	808	1,021	71,415	105,751	115,035	
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	760	861	704,802	785,731	1,014,670	
FIRE-CURED:							
Virginia	21	749	710	21,170	14,484	17,655	
Kentucky	22	786	630	31,121	14,175	18,144	
Tennessee	22	829	770	50,600	31,955	36,935	
Total Clarksville & Hopkinsville	22	813	721	81,721	46,130	55,079	
Kentucky	23	765	775	25,690	17,050	17,928	
Tennessee	23	812	805	6,428	4,910	4,785	
Total Paducah	23	775	781	32,118	21,960	22,713	
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	796	875	5,013	1,750	1,750	
Total Fire-Cured	21-24	794	736	140,022	84,324	97,197	
AIR-CURED (light):							
Ohio	31	818	850	12,575	11,645	13,690	
Indiana	31	790	825	8,852	9,158	9,718	
Missouri	31	900	950	5,201	6,175	5,980	
Kansas	31	1/ 812	950	1/ 229	475	616	
Virginia	31	1,038	940	8,808	10,528	12,508	
West Virginia	31	680	690	3,400	2,208	2,205	
North Carolina	31	803	900	5,257	7,360	7,440	
Kentucky	31	775	810	222,238	231,660	248,540	
Tennessee	31	852	900	49,204	59,400	54,250	
Alabama	31	---	800	---	160	170	
Total Burley	31	796	833	315,689	338,789	355,117	
Southern Maryland	32	704	780	25,217	29,250	28,804	
Total Air-Cured (light)	31-32	789	829	340,907	368,039	383,921	
AIR-CURED (dark):							
Indiana	35	835	850	1,596	425	438	
Kentucky	35	814	750	16,040	12,750	16,020	
Tennessee	35	792	800	2,586	2,640	2,805	
Total One-Sucker	35	814	760	20,223	15,815	19,263	
Green River (Ky.)	36	810	870	21,268	14,790	15,570	
Virginia sun-cured	37	727	780	3,004	2,184	2,550	
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	808	808	44,404	32,739	37,383	

Class and Type	Type : No.	Yield per Acre		: Indicated		: Average		: Indicated		: Production	
		:		:		:		:		:	
		1928-37	1938	1928-37	1939	1928-37	1939	1928-37	1939	Thousand pounds	1939
CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,228	1,325	1,250		37,532		31,800		33,625	
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	938	900	1,100		20,149		12,240		17,160	
Georgia	45	1,015	1,150	1,050		429		460		420	
Florida	45	1,006	1,350	1,050		575		1,080		1,260	
Total Georgia and Florida sub-grown	45	1,004	1,283	1,050		1,004		1,540		1,680	
Total cigar filler	41-45	1,109	1,175	1,190		58,784		45,580		52,465	
CIGAR BINDER:											
Massachusetts	51	1,572	1,150	1,650		383		115		165	
Connecticut	51	1,554	1,130	1,700		13,618		9,040		13,600	
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	1,554	1,130	1,699		14,001		2/ 9,155		13,765	
Massachusetts	52	1,534	1,210	1,700		7,348		5,687		8,330	
Connecticut	52	1,534	1,050	1,690		5,573		2,730		4,732	
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,534	1,153	1,696		12,922		2/ 8,417		13,062	
New York	53	1,212	1,400	1,200		1,046		1,680		1,800	
Pennsylvania	53	1,319	1,550	1,450		392		310		290	
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,242	1,421	1,229		1,438		1,990		2,090	
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,337	1,340	1,380		19,305		20,100		19,320	
Wisconsin	55	1,288	1,300	1,440		12,193		12,610		13,680	
Minnesota	55	1,135	1,100	1,100		1,080		770		770	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,280	1,287	1,417		13,273		13,380		14,450	
Total cigar binder	51-55	1,409	1,257	1,503		61,538		53,042		62,687	
CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Massachusetts	61	1,012	820	1,050		1,145		984		1,365	
Connecticut	61	995	730	1,050		5,182		4,453		6,720	
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	998	745	1,050		6,326		2/ 5,437		8,085	
Georgia	62	1,053	1,100	1,000		487		880		800	
Florida	62	1,006	1,130	1,000		2,295		2,712		2,400	
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	1,013	1,122	1,000		2,782		3,592		3,200	
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	1,007	880	1,035		9,211		9,029		11,285	
Total cigar types	41-62	1,216	1,177	1,308		129,533		107,651		126,437	
UNITED STATES	All	803.2	860.1	920.7		1,360,400		1,378,534		1,659,608	

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Broadleaf (type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (type 52) 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (type 61) 588,000 pounds.

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 11, 1939
3:00 P. M. (E. T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average		
	1928-37	1938	Indicated	1928-37	1938	Indicated
			1939			1939
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine.....	267	240	280	44,968	39,600	47,600
New York.....	123	122	118	29,005	26,840	24,662
Pennsylvania.....	120	114	114	25,584	22,002	21,546
3 Eastern.....	161.7	153.0	165.2	99,557	88,442	93,808
Michigan.....	93	120	105	25,922	30,000	27,825
Wisconsin.....	88	90	90	23,380	19,080	18,540
Minnesota.....	77	90	95	25,691	20,700	22,705
North Dakota.....	72	85	70	9,137	12,070	10,710
South Dakota.....	57	56	70	2,893	1,624	2,170
5 Central.....	82.4	96.7	91.7	87,023	83,474	81,950
Nebraska.....	79	78	70	8,456	6,240	6,020
Montana.....	93	90	90	1,911	1,620	1,890
Idaho.....	214	250	210	23,308	28,750	28,980
Wyoming.....	88	60	60	2,312	1,080	1,320
Colorado.....	146	130	135	14,762	11,830	11,745
Utah.....	152	165	140	2,000	2,244	1,806
Nevada.....	142	160	140	421	336	280
Washington.....	166	172	172	8,422	7,568	7,568
Oregon.....	140	170	160	6,109	7,310	7,200
California.....	222	260	265	10,117	18,720	19,610
10 Western.....	149.9	172.5	162.5	77,817	85,698	86,419
Total 18 surplus late.	120.8	132.9	131.5	264,397	257,614	262,177
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire.....	153	135	160	1,445	1,296	1,536
Vermont.....	136	120	125	2,280	1,884	2,000
Massachusetts.....	131	130	145	1,975	2,041	2,407
Rhode Island.....	166	160	185	543	624	740
Connecticut.....	154	140	150	2,387	2,310	2,550
5 New England....	143.8	132.8	146.1	8,630	8,155	9,233
West Virginia.....	83	85	90	3,109	2,720	2,790
Ohio.....	96	107	108	12,308	12,626	12,744
Indiana.....	87	95	95	5,334	4,940	4,940
Illinois.....	76	98	90	3,709	3,822	3,330
Iowa.....	80	98	95	6,228	5,684	5,320
5 Central.....	87.1	99.6	99.1	30,688	29,792	29,124
New Mexico.....	73	80	67	386	560	402
Arizona.....	78	110	75	196	275	165
2 Southwestern..	74.6	87.9	69.1	582	835	567
Total 12 other late...	95.1	104.8	106.5	39,900	38,782	38,924
30 Late States.....	116.6	128.4	127.6	304,298	296,396	301,101
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey.....	163	195	130	7,615	10,530	7,280
Delaware.....	87	92	85	467	368	340
Maryland.....	103	115	88	3,257	2,990	2,200
Virginia.....	121	131	89	12,352	10,349	7,031
Kentucky.....	76	103	88	3,818	4,635	4,048
Missouri.....	77	108	91	4,411	5,832	4,823
Kansas.....	83	111	75	3,365	3,219	2,175
Total 7 intermediate	106.8	130.3	95.5	35,284	37,923	27,897
37 Late and Intermediate	115.6	128.7	124.1	339,582	334,319	328,998

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
CROP REPORT	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	Washington, D. C.,
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	September 11, 1939
September 1, 1939		3:00 P. M. (E. T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1938	Indicated	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37		1939	1928-37		1939
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
North Carolina.....	100	110	93	3,028	8,690	8,091
South Carolina.....	116	116	111	2,476	2,784	3,108
Georgia.....	65	58	76	1,016	1,044	1,444
Florida.....	110	132	118	2,995	4,488	3,422
Tennessee.....	69	80	73	2,941	3,120	2,920
Alabama.....	81	103	105	2,663	4,326	4,620
Mississippi.....	72	72	72	1,005	1,368	1,368
Arkansas.....	74	85	79	2,960	3,400	2,923
Louisiana.....	62	64	54	2,426	2,752	2,268
Oklahoma.....	71	72	68	2,805	2,376	2,380
Texas.....	66	59	62	3,361	2,950	2,666
Total 11 early States	81.0	88.6	83.2	32,676	37,298	35,210
TOTAL UNITED STATES	111.4	123.1	118.5	372,258	371,617	364,208

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.

State	SWEETPOTATOES					
New Jersey.....	140	105	130	2,078	1,470	1,950
Indiana.....	104	115	115	426	345	345
Illinois.....	84	108	97	507	648	582
Iowa.....	87	100	105	238	300	315
Missouri.....	80	85	90	880	1,020	1,080
Kansas.....	93	125	100	440	375	300
Delaware.....	128	100	130	863	500	650
Maryland.....	140	130	140	1,156	1,040	1,120
Virginia.....	115	105	117	4,285	3,570	3,978
North Carolina.....	95	108	106	7,896	8,748	8,586
South Carolina.....	85	98	100	4,965	6,468	6,900
Georgia.....	73	75	82	8,102	9,225	10,036
Florida.....	70	70	65	1,498	1,400	1,300
Kentucky.....	83	95	90	1,719	2,280	2,070
Tennessee.....	90	103	95	5,122	5,459	4,845
Alabama.....	83	80	82	7,312	8,560	8,774
Mississippi.....	92	89	88	6,939	7,743	7,920
Arkansas.....	76	75	85	2,820	3,225	3,400
Louisiana.....	70	70	74	6,471	6,930	7,696
Oklahoma.....	67	70	65	1,226	1,470	1,430
Texas.....	73	75	72	4,630	4,350	4,032
California.....	103	117	110	1,116	1,521	1,320
UNITED STATES.....	85.2	86.8	88.7	70,690	76,647	73,679

SHH

APPLES

Condition on September 1 in				Commercial Production ^{1/}		
States Having Commercial Production :						
State	Average	1938	1939	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37			1928-37		1939
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	52	52	69	900	506	850
N. H.	57	39	75	675	400	785
Vt.	58	40	92	525	276	780
Mass.	58	55	69	2,177	1,583	2,250
R. I.	58	34	52	262	176	230
Conn.	57	62	58	1,043	986	965
N. Y.	49	47	78	11,914	10,464	14,900
N. J.	62	65	71	2,486	2,900	2,850
Pa.	50	46	73	4,137	3,800	5,900
Ohio	42	27	75	3,325	1,950	5,750
Ind.	43	35	73	942	700	1,200
Ill.	44	33	64	3,203	1,900	4,700
Mich.	53	42	80	5,456	4,800	8,300
Wis.	59	49	78	423	310	510
Minn.	52	52	75	156	145	190
Iowa	50	62	62	273	340	340
Mo.	43	11	60	1,266	250	1,500
Nebr.	41	66	52	222	350	270
Kans.	36	37	63	688	500	950
Del.	63	67	80	1,273	1,450	1,750
Md.	49	52	69	1,331	1,419	1,700
Va.	49	44	54	8,153	7,268	8,000
W. Va.	47	37	60	3,576	3,227	4,300
N. C.	53	41	53	657	480	580
Ga.	54	52	59	426	420	450
Ky.	46	18	42	374	130	300
Tenn.	50	12	51	278	120	270
Ark.	47	16	46	912	175	700
Okla.	38	33	42	70	50	70
Mont.	59	66	66	337	310	300
Idaho	71	69	74	3,563	2,451	2,400
Colo.	54	65	49	1,630	1,746	1,100
N. Mex.	52	25	46	615	400	540
Ariz.	65	59	78	32	32	40
Utah	62	74	65	404	345	240
Wash.	74	75	71	24,907	22,400	20,000
Oreg.	73	74	72	2,828	2,617	2,300
Calif.	73	57	77	5,032	5,019	5,000
38 States ^{2/}	56	49	69	96,469	82,395	103,260

^{1/} Commercial production is that part of the crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption.

^{2/} Average condition shown for the 38 States is not comparable with U. S. averages previously published.

PEACHES

State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average		1938	Average		Indicated
	1928-37			1928-37	1938	
<hr/>						
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N. H.	55	69	69	18	19	17
Mass.	53	60	63	116	88	81
R. I.	58	58	45	26	27	15
Conn.	57	68	52	173	140	98
N. Y.	60	52	84	1,435	1,134	1,681
N. J.	59	66	78	1,300	1,172	1,472
Pa.	50	56	74	1,678	1,842	2,618
Ohio	40	29	73	898	481	1,212
Ind.	40	26	61	465	144	384
Ill.	41	51	70	1,545	1,480	2,057
Mich.	54	44	90	1,558	1,341	2,790
Iowa	33	57	71	78	90	114
Mo.	36	8	50	819	116	1,140
Nebr.	31	64	64	36	72	78
Kans.	27	10	48	127	43	157
Del.	57	66	91	284	304	408
Md.	52	66	79	382	352	427
Va.	47	2/ 54	2/ 45	885	1,161	990
W. Va	37	27	41	335	184	308
N. C.	2/ 61	2/ 72	2/ 45	1,909	2,232	1,395
S. C.	2/ 62	2/ 73	2/ 69	1,140	1,515	1,484
Ga.	2/ 58	2/ 70	2/ 55	5,537	5,320	4,290
Fla.	2/ 58	2/ 80	2/ 41	62	68	33
Ky.	40	2/ 22	2/ 36	573	352	562
Tenn.	48	2/ 20	2/ 58	1,342	610	1,798
Ala.	2/ 54	2/ 62	2/ 62	1,304	1,705	1,705
Miss.	2/ 55	2/ 68	2/ 68	770	1,061	1,034
Ark.	2/ 43	2/ 57	2/ 63	1,681	2,451	2,709
La.	2/ 50	2/ 50	2/ 62	259	325	409
Okla.	2/ 26	2/ 26	2/ 41	529	429	615
Tex.	2/ 43	2/ 33	2/ 67	1,278	964	1,972
Idaho	52	72	69	136	181	169
Colo.	74	69	77	1,068	1,634	1,701
N. Mex.	38	19	40	73	51	71
Ariz.	66	59	72	62	22	51
Utah	60	93	81	461	573	551
Nev.	42	75	53	5	6	6
Wash.	62	86	66	1,083	1,428	1,176
Oreg.	63	71	91	273	327	396
Calif., all	74	76	84	22,456	20,501	23,252
Clingstone 3/	74	76	82	14,764	13,042	14,543
Freestone 4/	75	77	87	7,692	7,459	8,709
U. S.	5/ 58	5/ 60	5/ 70	54,151	51,945	61,426

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Mainly for canning. 4/ Mainly for drying.

5/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

PEARS

State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	57	73	60	12	13	11
N.H.	66	76	61	13	15	12
Vt.	57	63	69	8	7	7
Mass.	63	77	59	70	75	50
R.I.	67	62	58	10	11	8
Conn.	65	75	62	46	49	40
N.Y.	51	74	62	1,298	1,960	1,564
N.J.	58	73	65	82	57	60
Pa.	58	50	65	617	657	856
Ohio	54	49	68	606	634	847
Ind.	49	48	68	344	366	548
Ill.	45	28	61	559	413	694
Mich.	58	67	59	974	1,411	1,398
Iowa	47	59	77	97	104	148
Mo.	40	10	57	360	66	476
Nebr.	40	58	62	37	54	58
Kans.	35	17	57	157	56	182
Del.	51	50	64	17	7	9
Md.	54	58	50	94	82	73
Va.	43	51	26	320	334	196
W.Va.	34	20	30	61	35	53
N.C.	53	80	48	250	364	230
S.C.	61	80	66	99	129	107
Ga.	59	82	58	256	404	302
Fla.	66	78	35	90	156	69
Ky.	41	28	36	204	135	191
Tenn.	43	30	41	237	186	261
Ala.	56	77	58	277	383	308
Miss.	56	83	59	257	462	342
Ark.	47	53	68	151	156	231
La.	57	81	53	104	190	134
Okla.	31	35	46	117	80	117
Tex.	50	60	60	358	440	434
Idaho	68	78	69	61	67	58
Colo.	53	76	58	271	251	201
N.Mex.	50	27	66	42	27	55
Ariz.	73	62	90	12	6	12
Utah	64	81	74	82	127	111
Nev.	57	58	29	4	4	3
Wash., All	77	82	72	4,501	6,500	5,706
Bartlett	---	---	70	3,319	4,340	3,600
Other	---	---	76	1,182	2,160	2,106
Oreg., All	75	80	77	3,040	4,249	4,161
Bartlett	---	---	79	1,354	1,437	1,451
Other	---	---	76	1,687	2,812	2,710
Calif., All	68	82	72	9,296	11,751	9,959
Bartlett	---	---	72	8,288	9,751	8,834
Other	---	---	68	1,008	2,000	1,125
U. S.	63	71	67	25,489	32,473	30,282

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.
September 11, 1939

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAPES

State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average			Average		
	1928-37			1928-37		
	Percent			Tons		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
Me.	70	74	72	32	30	30
N.H.	72	68	85	89	70	120
Vt.	70	94	85	37	40	40
Mass.	75	65	76	621	540	740
R. I.	77	62	68	289	220	250
Conn.	75	64	70	2,018	1,960	2,460
N.Y.	69	67	72	77,590	55,600	72,400
N.J.	78	67	64	3,130	2,800	2,800
Pa.	69	51	74	23,020	15,700	22,900
Ohio	73	30	90	29,100	9,800	42,300
Ind.	70	37	84	4,180	2,200	5,100
Ill.	70	66	84	6,470	6,300	8,800
Mich.	71	25	78	62,990	16,900	60,300
Wis.	73	77	84	382	430	480
Minn.	64	74	83	256	270	310
Iowa	68	76	84	5,850	5,000	5,900
Mo.	67	41	84	9,750	6,200	13,100
Nebr.	56	63	64	2,420	3,100	3,200
Kans.	56	56	75	3,760	3,100	4,500
Del.	80	65	79	2,100	1,500	2,000
Md.	72	59	80	700	580	750
Va.	70	53	70	2,280	2,000	2,800
W. Va.	62	18	64	1,381	430	1,810
N.C.	76	68	77	6,044	6,600	8,000
S.C.	72	67	75	1,416	1,670	2,050
Ga.	71	69	70	1,344	1,660	1,860
Fla.	69	71	60	787	820	680
Ky.	68	64	73	1,724	2,390	2,910
Tenn.	69	40	66	1,839	1,590	2,420
Ala.	68	59	69	1,204	1,400	1,760
Miss.	68	62	72	285	250	310
Ark.	68	34	54	10,520	4,800	8,600
La.	60	61	55	54	50	50
Okla.	58	46	62	3,145	2,500	3,800
Tex.	64	47	67	2,360	2,000	2,800
Idaho	81	95	85	535	580	570
Colo.	70	82	68	492	650	560
N. Mex.	75	79	74	1,035	1,240	1,050
Ariz.	83	79	85	1,125	730	720
Utah	79	88	82	976	860	850
Nev.	78	90	100	95	100	100
Wash.	83	85	87	5,090	5,500	5,800
Oreg.	84	86	75	2,280	2,400	1,900
Calif., All	72	85	81	1,934,200	2,531,000	2,345,000
Wine varieties	75	87	76	465,900	641,000	569,000
Raisin varieties	71	85	84	1,122,800	1,443,000	1,386,000
Dried 2/	--	--	--	209,660	290,000	--
Not dried	--	--	--	234,100	283,000	--
Table varieties	70	82	78	345,500	447,000	390,000
U.S.	71	80	81	2,214,995	2,703,560	2,644,880

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes. mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1939

3:00 P. M. (E. T.)

PECANS

State	All Varieties					
	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average	1938	1939	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37			1928-37		1939
	Percent			Thousand Pounds		
Illinois	48	36	61	169	75	232
Missouri	50	10	43	912	148	560
North Carolina	66	69	56	852	1,188	902
South Carolina	61	63	64	976	1,100	1,218
Georgia	56	64	64	7,010	8,122	8,821
Florida	54	66	56	1,398	1,774	1,447
Alabama	59	56	63	2,922	2,280	3,465
Mississippi	54	50	60	4,831	4,294	6,113
Arkansas	57	56	65	3,490	2,240	4,011
Louisiana	56	53	54	4,620	3,400	3,350
Oklahoma	44	15	38	13,012	2,100	11,583
Texas	45	35	35	25,120	23,000	20,160
12 States	49	38	45	65,313	49,721	61,862

State	Improved Varieties 1/			Wild or Seedling Varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1938	Indicated	Average	1938	Indicated
	1928-37		1939	1928-37		1939
	Thousand Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Illinois	1	2	7	168	73	225
Missouri	16	7	34	895	141	526
North Carolina	593	880	667	259	308	235
South Carolina	825	990	1,096	151	110	122
Georgia	6,438	7,553	8,204	572	569	617
Florida	1,093	1,437	1,158	305	337	289
Alabama	2,538	2,052	3,084	384	228	381
Mississippi	2,467	2,147	3,240	2,364	2,147	2,873
Arkansas	292	290	562	3,198	1,950	3,449
Louisiana	1,041	1,020	1,005	3,580	2,380	2,345
Oklahoma	302	126	695	12,710	1,974	10,888
Texas	943	1,000	1,210	24,177	22,000	18,950
12 States	16,549	17,504	20,962	48,764	32,217	40,900

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

SHH

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average		1939	Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938		1928-37	1938	
	Percent			Tons		
				Fresh Basis <u>1/</u>		
Plums:						
Michigan	54	36	66	5,790	2,900	6,300
California	<u>2/</u> 69	<u>2/</u> 68	<u>2/</u> 70	61,800	63,000	64,000
Prunes:						
Idaho	63	76	87	18,610	15,700	19,100
Washington, all	<u>3/</u> 61	59	88	32,640	25,800	36,200
Eastern Wash.	<u>3/</u> 71	81	83	<u>3/</u> 13,078	14,800	14,100
Western Wash.	<u>3/</u> 55	45	91	<u>3/</u> 20,778	11,000	22,100
Oregon, all	<u>3/</u> 57	51	89	109,070	92,300	157,100
Eastern Oregon	<u>3/</u> 63	77	73	<u>3/</u> 12,800	13,600	13,300
Western Oregon	<u>3/</u> 57	47	91	<u>3/</u> 103,222	78,700	143,800
				Dry Basis <u>4/</u>		
California	62	86	59	198,600	<u>5/</u> 224,000	184,000

- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1938, production includes the following quantities unharvested or wasted on account of market conditions: Idaho--500 tons; Washington--3,900 tons; Oregon--22,200 tons.
- 2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.
- 3/ Short-time average.
- 4/ To convert California dried prunes to fresh basis multiply by $2\frac{1}{2}$.
- 5/ In addition to the 224,000 tons of dried prunes produced, an equivalent of 60,000 tons (dry basis) was not harvested because of market conditions, and 4,000 tons (dry basis) were lost in drying process.

CRANBERRIES

	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
State	1938	1939	Average	1938	Indicated	Average	1938	Indicated	
			1928-37		1939	1928-37		1939	
	Acres			Barrels			Barrels		
Mass.	13,700	13,700	29.7	23.7	31.0	407,800	325,000	425,000	
N. J.	11,000	11,000	10.3	5.6	7.3	113,500	62,000	80,000	
Wis.	2,400	2,500	26.7	26.7	40.0	60,100	64,000	100,000	
Wash.	700	700	23.6	24.6	24.3	12,830	17,200	17,000	
Oregon	150	150	31.2	50.0	46.7	4,490	7,500	7,000	
5 States	27,950	28,050	21.6	17.0	22.4	598,720	475,700	629,000	

SHH

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	: Condition Sept. 11/			CROP	: Condition Sept. 1 1/		
and	: Average:			and	: Average:		
STATE	: 1928-37:	1938	: 1939	STATE	: 1928-37:	1938	: 1939
	Percent				Percent		
ORANGES:				GRAPEFRUIT:			
California, all	74	80	69	Florida, All	66	75	50
Valencias	76	78	70	Seedless	---	---	58
Navels & Misc.	73	82	67	Other	---	---	46
Florida, all	73	76	78	Texas	2/60	74	62
Early & Midseason	---	---	78	Arizona	2/84	71	66
Valencias	---	---	77	California	2/75	76	72
Tangerines	66	69	55	4 States	2/65	74	57
Satsumas	58	61	56				
Texas	2/66	80	69	LEMONS:			
Arizona	2/82	72	70	California	73	80	70
Alabama	---	90	80				
Mississippi	---	94	56	LIMES:			
Louisiana	2/84	87	69	Florida	71	70	71
7 States	74	78	73				

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States. Indicated production for the 1939-40 season will be issued in October.
- 2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, & FLORIDA

STATE	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
and	Average :			Average :		
CROP	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Tons		
CALIFORNIA:						
Apricots	2/ 63	2/42	2/80	231,900	166,000	317,000
Figs:						
Dried	73	82	67	20,260	31,500	---
Not dried	--	--	--	8,200	11,000	---
Olives	56	72	37	21,920	41,000	---
Almonds	57	53	74	12,170	15,000	20,000
Walnuts	76	71	84	40,090	45,300	57,400
OREGON:						
Filberts	3/ 82	74	67	859	1,860	2,880
Walnuts	3/ 71	86	75	1,940	5,500	4,200
WASHINGTON:						
Filberts	3/ 73	76	84	3/ 173	380	560
FLORIDA:						
Avocados	63	62	66	3/1,240	2,220	---
				Boxes	Boxes	
Pineapples	2/ 73	2/80	2/72	13,750	20,000	---

- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.
- 2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.
- 3/ Short-time average.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.4	7.2	8.5	248	366	408
Mich.	7.7	8.2	8.5	736	1,005	994
Nebr.	12.4	14.4	11.0	888	1,111	869
Mont.	11.6	12.7	12.0	627	987	900
Idaho	10.9	15.8	14.0	517	1,122	1,022
Wyo.	11.8	12.9	11.5	530	684	621
Colo.	12.3	14.6	11.0	2,287	2,001	1,716
Utah	12.2	15.7	12.5	584	814	638
Calif.	13.0	13.1	14.5	1,268	2,129	2,320
Other States	8.7	11.0	9.6	798	1,395	1,189
U. S.	11.1	12.5	11.4	8,486	11,614	10,677

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	Yield of Cane per Acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	15.8	21.7	21.5	3,227	5,859	5,182
Fla.	29.6	35.4	34.2	382	861	718
Total	16.6	22.8	22.5	3,609	6,720	5,900

Including Cane for Seed

La.	15.7	21.7	21.5	3,552	6,250	5,526
Fla.	29.6	35.6	34.2	399	886	739
Total	16.5	22.8	22.5	3,951	7,136	6,265

mbp

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	495	450	495	8,890	8,600	7,400
Kans.	217	180	175	4,440	2,000	1,700
Okla.	244	275	225	17,010	12,500	8,200
Tex.	292	300	225	3,300	4,400	2,400
Colo.	206	190	175	5,570	3,000	2,200
N. Mex.	234	245	225	5,150	6,200	6,100
U. S.	267.8	278.9	251.6	44,470	36,700	28,000

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
State:			Average		Prelim.	Average		Prelim.
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Mich.	10	11	10.6	14.0	11.5	192	140	126
Wis.	6	7	13.0	14.0	14.0	274	84	98
Mont.	19	19	16.1	18.0	18.0	395	342	342
Idaho	54	54	19.0	20.0	20.0	1,422	1,080	1,080
Colo.	22	20	9.4	9.0	11.0	388	198	220
Wash.	90	112	2/18.2	17.0	18.0	2/1,740	1,530	2,016
Oreg.	2	2	2/16.5	22.0	22.0	2/ 42	44	44
U. S.	203	225	16.3	16.8	17.4	4,253	3,418	3,926

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

2/ Short-time average.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	September 1 : (Avg.) 1928-37 : Pounds	September 1 : 1937 : Pounds	September 1 : 1938 : Pounds	September 1 : 1939 : Pounds
Me.	14.2	14.6	15.8	14.4
N.H.	14.6	14.5	14.5	15.2
Vt.	12.9	13.2	14.2	13.5
Mass.	17.5	18.6	18.1	17.5
Conn.	17.2	18.1	19.8	18.2
N.Y.	15.9	16.2	16.9	15.4
N.J.	19.0	19.2	19.9	20.0
Pa.	16.3	17.0	17.8	16.7
N.ATL.	15.87	16.49	17.17	16.27
Ohio	15.5	15.9	16.8	16.4
Ind.	14.9	14.8	16.0	16.3
Ill.	14.0	13.8	15.5	15.8
Mich.	16.1	16.8	18.1	13.0
Wis.	15.0	14.9	16.4	15.8
E.N.CENT.	15.04	15.05	16.49	16.30
Minn.	12.9	13.3	14.1	14.1
Iowa	13.1	12.8	14.2	15.0
Mo.	10.4	11.0	10.8	12.4
N.Dak.	12.7	12.6	13.5	12.9
S.Dak.	10.9	11.1	11.1	12.0
Nebr.	12.7	12.3	13.4	13.4
Kans.	11.9	11.2	13.3	13.4
W.N.CENT.	12.16	12.11	13.04	13.49
Md.	15.0	15.3	16.0	16.2
Va.	12.9	13.5	13.3	13.6
W.Va.	13.5	13.7	14.6	14.1
N.C.	12.3	12.2	13.4	13.5
S.C.	10.7	11.1	10.4	10.4
S.ATL.	11.62	12.10	12.60	12.43
Ky.	12.8	13.2	14.5	13.7
Tenn.	11.4	11.6	12.4	12.6
Miss.	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.9
Ark.	8.5	8.8	10.1	9.4
Okla.	9.7	10.2	12.0	11.6
Tex.	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.6
S.CENT.	9.54	9.96	10.61	10.43
Mont.	13.6	14.9	15.8	16.5
Idaho	17.1	18.3	18.7	18.9
Wyo.	13.3	13.6	14.9	13.9
Colo.	13.3	12.6	14.1	14.9
Wash.	17.6	18.9	17.8	18.9
Oreg.	15.2	15.7	15.8	16.5
Calif.	17.3	17.1	19.4	20.0
WEST	15.24	16.08	16.51	17.07
U.S.	13.05	13.29	14.23	14.17

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, and Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 11, 1939

September 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1 POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Reports submitted at the close of August indicated the probability of an increase of about 6 percent in the size of laying flocks this winter over last. This was a larger increase than had been indicated by the reports for July and August, which had pointed to a 3 or 4 percent gain. Recent sharp price changes are likely to materially affect the number of layers in next year's flocks, through their effect upon the feed-egg price ratio.

The heavy seasonal production of eggs continues, due to both a higher rate of laying per hen and to larger flocks than a year ago.

The number of layers reported on hand on September 1 in flocks belonging to Crop Reporters was 3.8 percent greater, and the number of pullets not yet of laying age on hand was 8 percent greater, than a year ago.

The most pronounced increase in present number of layers over last year is 8 percent, reported in both the West North Central and South Central areas. This increase reflects the gradual recovery there from the losses incident to the feed shortages of the drought years. In the highly commercial North Atlantic and Far Western areas, on the other hand, the number of layers are reported to be below last year and below the 10-year average.

The number of pullets not yet of laying age, which is exclusive of those added to the laying flock before September 1, is the same as a year ago in the South Atlantic States and increases are only 3 percent and 4 percent in the South Central and North Atlantic areas. Both of the North Central areas, however, report an 8 percent gain. The Far Western States, which declined 17 percent in 1938 below numbers in 1937, show a recovery this year amounting to about 31 percent. This big increase in pullets in the Far West suggests that the present shortage of 3 percent in number of layers in that area may be overcome and a substantial gain reported by the close of the year.

The number of eggs laid per hen continues on a high seasonal level, being 2 percent greater than last September and nearly equal to the record high September rate established in 1937. The increase over the 10-year (1928-37) average rate per hen is marked in all sections. Increases last year are shown in all major geographic areas except the Far West.

The sum of the first of the month layings per hen, January to September, inclusive, is not quite equal this year to the record high aggregate of last year, being about 0.6 percent less than for corresponding months in 1938, but it exceeds the record for all other years since the beginning of the series in 1925 and is about 10 percent above the January to September 10-year average.

The indicated total production of eggs on September 1 was about 6 percent greater than on that date last year and about 7 percent greater than the 10-year average September 1 total production. While the production was greater than last September 1 in the North Central, South Central and South Atlantic areas, it was less in the North Atlantic and Far Western States. Average United States farm prices of feed for poultry on August 15 was 95¢ per hundred pounds, or practically the same as a year earlier. Farm prices of poultry products, to the contrary, were down materially, eggs being 17.5¢ per dozen compared with 21¢ last year; chickens 13¢ per pound compared with 14.2¢; and turkeys 14.3¢ a pound compared with 15¢ last year. Compared with August prices in the period 1928-37, August feed prices this year were down 33 percent, eggs down 15 percent, and chickens down 17 percent. The sudden rise in grain prices since August 15 will, unless followed by corresponding increases in prices of poultry products, alter this relationship to the disadvantage of poultrymen.

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

	Layers per flock 2/			Eggs per 100 layers			Eggs per flock		
Geographic Division	Jan. 1:	Aug. 1:	Sept. 1:	Aug. 1:	Sept. 1:	gate	Aug. 1:	Sept. 1:	gate
	Jan. 1:	Aug. 1:	Sept. 1:	Jan. 1:	Aug. 1:	Sept. 1:	Jan. 1:	Aug. 1:	Sept. 1:
NORTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	96.9	75.1	73.0	44.0	38.7	396	33.2	28.4	335
1938	96.7	74.7	76.9	45.7	39.0	430	34.4	29.8	367
1939	98.4	4/73.3	70.9	46.3	41.8	431	34.2	29.6	360
NORTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	115.7	84.2	82.0	36.3	32.9	344	30.9	27.2	345
1938	102.4	75.7	74.9	41.9	35.9	386	32.0	27.1	348
1939	110.4	4/79.4	79.2	40.5	36.3	383	32.4	28.9	367
SOUTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	60.1	46.4	46.8	36.1	30.6	346	16.6	14.1	179
1938	55.8	44.5	46.3	39.3	32.2	379	17.3	14.7	187
1939	59.9	44.0	47.0	38.8	34.1	379	16.8	15.7	191
SOUTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	66.8	49.9	50.6	32.6	27.1	330	16.4	13.8	187
1938	59.3	46.3	47.0	36.3	30.3	367	16.8	14.3	193
1939	63.6	49.0	50.8	35.1	30.8	360	17.2	15.3	201
WESTERN									
1928-37 (Av.)	74.0	60.1	59.3	43.7	38.6	398	26.5	23.0	261
1938	71.1	57.5	58.3	44.3	40.8	412	26.0	23.8	264
1939	72.6	56.6	56.8	44.7	39.9	413	4/25.7	22.7	261
UNITED STATES									
1928-37 (Av.)	86.0	64.2	63.5	37.1	32.7	352	23.6	20.4	259
1938	77.6	59.3	59.8	41.2	35.3	389	24.2	20.7	265
1939	82.8	61.3	62.1	40.4	36.0	386	24.4	21.8	274

- 1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South. Flocks of more than 400 layers not included in these averages.
- 2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.
- 3/ September 1939 figures are preliminary.
- 4/ Revised.

mjd

PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS;
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	128.9	130.7	131.1	135.0	137.6	136.2	140.9	142.4	140.2	129.2	121.9	122.4
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3	108.6	105.9	105.4	95.1	94.6	88.4	88.0	92.0
1939	98.2	97.8	96.6	100.8	106.7	105.0	100.8	95.0				

Prices received for one dozen eggs

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	25.9	21.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.6	23.9	27.0	31.1	30.3
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9
1939	18.8	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	16.5	17.5				

Prices received for one pound of chicken

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
1939	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.0				

Prices received for one pound of turkey

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	19.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.9	18.9	18.5
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	18.4
1939	18.3	17.5	17.6	16.9	15.6	14.7	14.4	14.3				

*Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	5.04	6.15	7.16	7.60	7.83	7.86	7.56	6.92	5.82	4.72	3.88	4.08
1938	5.31	6.96	6.37	6.94	6.17	5.82	5.30	4.53	3.80	3.26	3.03	3.30
1939	5.22	5.86	6.04	6.50	7.02	7.05	6.11	5.43				

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	8.65	8.53	8.33	8.23	8.52	8.56	9.05	9.24	8.88	8.48	8.39	8.72
1938	6.37	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75	6.75	7.03	6.70	6.62	6.50	6.47	6.76
1939	7.01	6.89	6.76	7.00	7.68	7.84	7.36	7.31				

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